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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

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and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries.

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 184

July 17, 1965

No. 4457

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PUBLISHED BY

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.,
at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565



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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 184

JULY 17, 1965

No. 4457

Special Meeting as Planned RESTRAINING INJUNCTION REFUSED

MR. Justice Plowman has dismissed the application for an injunction to restrain the Pharmaceutical Society from considering, proceeding with, or voting upon, and Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president) from moving, the first motion to be submitted at the special general meeting of the Society on July 25.

The application, made on behalf of Mr. R. C. Miller Dickson (a director of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.), Loughborough Road, Ruddington, Notts, was heard in the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on July 9 and 12. An understanding was given to the Court on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society that the motion, if passed by the special meeting, would not be carried into effect or bind members in any way, until after judgment of the action brought by Mr. Miller Dickson against the Society (see *C. & D.*, July 3, p. 1). The Judge gave directions for a speedy trial of that action. [A report of the hearing appears on p. 53 of this issue.]

Tropical Produce

IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACOLOGY

AN increasing need for pharmacological testing of natural products has necessitated the setting up by the Tropical Products Institute of a temporary animal testing unit, states the report of the Institute for 1964 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net). A permanent animal house is in course of construction. During the year the Institute tested extracts of about 100 West Indian plants for toxicity and effect on dog blood-pressure. Eight are reported to have been markedly toxic to mice and three showed marked effects on dog blood-pressure. Three new alkaloids have been obtained in pure state from leaves of *Neolitsea pulchella*, a plant found in the Hong Kong area, and the structure of one of them (neolitsine) has been elucidated. 200 species of East African plants were surveyed during the year, twenty-seven being found to contain alkaloids, and twenty-three, saponins. Investigations have been made into the artificial drying of pimento berries. It was found that the addition of methyl eugenol, in an attempt to correct naturally occurring variations in content, to oil distilled from the berries was detrimental to the flavour. Overall demand for ginger does not appear to be growing rapidly, states the report, which adds that prospects for growth are best in the Middle and Far East. Experiments on artificial drying

of ginger carried out in Mauritius had proved promising. The method used involves scalding the fresh ginger before drying. The Department of Agriculture in Sarawak has been carrying out trial cultivations of several varieties of pepper and the Institute has provided information about analytical, national and trade standards for both black and white pepper.

Purchase Tax

MAIL ORDER EXPORT SCHEME

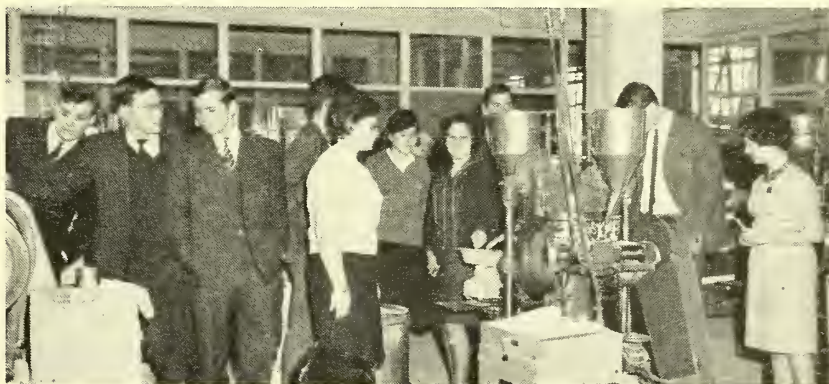
A MAIL order export scheme has been introduced by H.M. Customs and Excise whereby, when an overseas resident sends an order from abroad to a retail trader, not registered for purchase tax, the trader may export the goods from his own tax-paid stock and claim a credit of tax from his registered supplier in the same way as under the personal export scheme. To qualify for treatment under the arrangement the goods must be personal or household effects of a total value of at least £5 in chargeable goods exclusive of purchase tax and the customer must be an overseas resident who has personally ordered the goods in writing from abroad. The mail order export scheme is not open to persons resident in the United Kingdom, "nor to members of the British Forces in Germany or the

Services ancillary thereto, or their wives or families." Further details of the prescribed conditions and procedure and supplies of Form P.T. 40M, which must be used in order to claim credit for tax under this arrangement, may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise. The extension of the personal export scheme to cover orders received from abroad does not affect the existing provisions under which a registered trader may fulfil such orders, on his own behalf or that of an unregistered trader, under the normal export procedure direct from untaxed stock. The Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order, 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence) exempts from purchase tax the following invalid aids:—Bed rests; devices incorporating a bidet jet and warm air dryer; frames or other devices for assistance in sitting over or rising from a sanitary appliance; bath rails, and seats for use in baths or under showers; and lazy tongs and similar devices.

Narcotic Drugs

REVISED 1965 REQUIREMENTS

THE Drug Supervisory Body, Geneva, has prepared revised estimates of the World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.). The original estimates for the United Kingdom and Eire (see *C. & D.*, February 27, p. 194) have been amended. The United Kingdom estimates now include the following: Methadone-intermediate, 125 kilos; pethidine-intermediate-A, 4,780 kilos; pethidine-intermediate-B, 50 kilos; pethidine-intermediate-C, 100 kilos. The following additions have been made in respect of the Eire estimates:—Diphenoxylate, 100 gms; fentanyl, 2 gms.



VISITORS FROM HOLLAND: Pharmacy students from Leiden University, Holland, recently visited the Greenford headquarters of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. The students toured the laboratories and saw something of the work in the pharmacy unit. The group was photographed in the tablet department.

Trading Agreements

WARNING ON REGISTRATION POSSIBILITY

THE National Chamber of Trade is reminding its members of the possible need to undertake "the tedious process of registration" under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, of any agreement to maintain prices or which could be regarded as being in restraint of trade. Examples given by the Chamber of the type of agreement to be avoided are: Undertaking not to give discounts to different organisations, refusal to trade with a wholesaler or manufacturer who supplies price-cutters.

Pharmacy Degrees

NOTTINGHAM CONFERMENTS

THE following received degrees in pharmacy of the University of Nottingham at the congregations for the conferment of degrees, held in the Albert Hall, Nottingham, on July 2:—

Doctor of Philosophy (Pharmacy).—A. R. Longworth, P. H. Redfern, Judith A. Shouler, J. M. Sprake, R. J. Stretton, G. N. Woodruff.

Master of Pharmacy.—T. M. Jefferies.
Bachelor of Pharmacy with Honours, First class.—E. A. Braithwaite, I. Briggs, Irene Franklin. *Second class, division I.*—Gillian M. Arden, Brenda M. Corban, Janet V. Foulkes, Gillian E. Francis, D. Riddell, Kathleen M. Saxon, G. G. Shaw, Hilary L. Smith, Christine J. Tritton. *Second class, division II.*—Penelope M. Biggin, S. E. Chaila, J. A. Crossley, M. Frier, Carol A. Jarman, B. S. W. Jones, Pauline A. Redpath, K. Swann, Susan R. Tittley.

Bachelor of Pharmacy, Division I.—Victoria A. M. Freeman, Jean H. Garrick. *Division II.*—P. Baggaley, L. F. Eagling, C. A. Ford, Claire Holloway, Cecilia Johncock, R. C. Johnson, Isobel Lees, M. C. Parry, D. W. Roberts, Judith A. Sample, Elizabeth A. Shergold, C. Taylor, R. W. Walters, J. V. Wilson, Anne C. Wright.

SUCCESSFUL GLASGOW CANDIDATES

THE following have passed the final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science, in pharmacy, of Glasgow University: *First-class Honours*, Sandra M. Clement; W. J. Tilstone; Elma J. W. Wilson. *Second-class Honours*, Sandra P. Adams; Lorna A. Bain; Rosemary B. Carmichael; I. C. Cowan; Morag W. Fattori; Anne A. Johnston; Avril I. S. Kelly; Jean T. C. McArthur; Ann McCafferty; Ishbel A. Macleod; Alison J. Mitchell; Catherine Ross; D. C. Taylor; Agnes L. Wilson; Jean G. Wylie. *Ordinary degree*, A. M. Cairns; Mary S. Knox; I. D. Mackenzie; Alison J. Matthews; Bruna Pieri; J. Purves.

Travellers' Schools

NEW NAME AND CONSTITUTION

APPROVAL has been granted to the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools for the name to be changed to the Royal Pinner School. A variation in the school's constitution has also been approved by the Secretary of State for Education and Science. New rules to carry into effect both changes were passed by the Governors on June 30, and as from September the boarding

school, founded in 1845, will admit children of other than commercial traveller parentage upon payment of full fees. The rights of foundationers, the sons and daughters of deceased or necessitous commercial travellers, are safeguarded absolutely under the new constitution. Those children will continue to be provided for from funds raised by the annual maintenance appeals, the importance of which will remain undiminished.

Pesticide Residues

A SERVICE FOR ANALYSTS

A PESTICIDE Residue Analysis Information Service (PRAIS) has been established by the Laboratory of the Government Chemist, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1, to assist United Kingdom laboratories interested in pesticide residue analysis. The service will be based in the main on published information but inquiries will be referred where appropriate to workers known to be making a specialised study of particular chemicals or methods. Information that is readily available will be supplied without charge but a charge may be made if experimental work or a lengthy literature search is necessary.

Statutory Committee

NOTICE OF TWO INQUIRIES

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is meeting at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 11 a.m., on July 20 to consider information and evidence from which it appears that:—A member of the Society has been convicted of stealing drugs from his employers, and also to consider the decision to be given in an inquiry adjourned from July 1964.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Drug Patent Trial

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION GRANTED

A TEMPORARY injunction was granted by Mr. Justice Kenny in the High Court, Dublin, on July 5, to Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, United States, and Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., London, restraining Intercontinental Pharmaceuticals (Eire), Ltd., "from selling or importing or supplying for use in Ireland the chemical substance known as trifluoperazine dihydrochloride, or from otherwise infringing the plaintiff's registered patent." The plaintiffs are claiming a permanent injunction restraining defendants from infringing their patent; an inquiry as to damage sustained by them by reason of such infringement and payment by the defendants and payment of any sum found due on such inquiry. They also seek an order for the delivering up, or the destruction, on oath, of all goods in the possession, control or power of the defendants, made in infringement of the patent. Plaintiffs allege that in response to advertisements by the Department of Local Government for tenders for the supply of pharmaceu-

tical preparations, and State-controlled hospitals in the Republic, the defendant company tendered in May 1964 for the supply of trifluoperazine dihydrochloride and the tender was accepted by the Department. The defendants, it was claimed, had supplied large quantities of the product to dispensaries and State-controlled hospitals and were continuing to do so. They also allege that on January 14 last the defendants sold and supplied to Mercers Hospital, Dublin, a bottle containing 500 such tablets and that on numerous occasions they have sent to pharmaceutical chemists throughout the Republic lists of pharmaceutical goods, including this product, which they offered to supply. The pleadings add that although the precise number and dates of the defendants' infringements are at present unknown, plaintiffs are claiming to recover damages or an account of profits in respect of such infringements.

Health Service Drugs

DOCTORS' DEBT TO COMPANIES

THE cost of drugs was the real crux of the problems facing the present Health Service, said Dr. P. B. Cusack (incoming President) at the annual meeting of the Irish Medical Association held in Dublin on June 29. "These drugs should be made available for the middle income group and the chronic sick, through retail pharmacies, if possible, at a nominal charge." That should be no real novelty, he said, for at present, under the Mother-and-Child scheme, expectant mothers in the lower income group got their drugs free through either the district medical officers, central pharmacies or retail pharmacists. He felt that in rural Ireland, however, it would be hard, and unwise, to replace the dispensary system. Doctors relied heavily on drugs, he said, and at a time when drug firms were being criticised it was only right to remember the debt the medical profession owed them. Until some method of quality control of drugs was introduced, it seemed proper and safe to rely on the products of reputable firms. Speaking at the Association's annual dinner on June 30, the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Malley) said his review of the health services was progressing well. He had no intention of recommending to the Government that a free-for-all health service should be introduced. It would not be economically possible. Those who were unable to pay for medical services should be given them free of cost; those who might find it a hardship to meet medical commitments should be assisted and those who could afford treatment should pay for it.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

CAMERAS and transistor radios were untouched at the pharmacy and sub-post office of Mr. D. McAlinden, 13 Abbey Place, Holywood, co. Down, when it was broken into recently. The thieves also ignored the safe, their only reward being a few shillings from the cash register.

NEWS IN BRIEF

MERCURY salts appear in the list of revised prices in the July amendments to the Drug Tariff (Scotland).

THE Minister of Housing and Local Government has approved proposals for the redevelopment of the Bracknell, Berks, town centre.

AFTER smashing a display window at the pharmacy of F. Elliott, Ltd., Newbold Road, Chesterfield, thieves stole five cameras, together worth less than £35, from one of the display stands; leaving expensive cameras untouched.

AMENDMENTS to procedure are set out in the National Health Service (Service Committees and Tribunal) Amendment Regulations, 1965, S.I., 1965, No. 1366 (H.M. Stationery Office, price ninepence). The new regulations will take effect from August 2.

THE Minister of Health has now notified Executive Councils of his agreement with the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee on retrospective payments to pharmacists for the supply of oxygen therapy services during the period April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965 (see *C. & D.*, June 12, p. 597).

THE Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Conduct of Inquiries) Regulations, 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence) were presented to Parliament on July 12. These regulations give the Minister power to fix the remuneration of those holding the inquiries and also to enable them to allocate the cost as they think fit.

IN view of the revised scope of the joint committee of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Society for Analytical Chemistry (*C. & D.*, July 3, p. 1), its title has been changed to the "Joint Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Society for Analytical Chemistry of Methods for the Evaluation of Drugs."

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has warned farmers that they should not use dieldrin-based sheep dips after the end of this year, and that none should be stockpiled for use in 1966. The warning follows a Government decision to curtail the use of persistent organo-chlorine pesticides so as to reduce environmental contamination.

"GLYCERINE in Pharmacy," a new 18-pp. booklet issued by the United Kingdom Glycerine Producers' Association, lists, for those engaged in the pharmaceutical industry, the properties, applications and specifications of glycerine. The booklet contains a number of typical formulas and is available from the Association at 45 Portman Square, London, W.1.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Developments in education

The Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists resembles the registers of other professional bodies in that those whose names appear in it, while holding the qualifications necessary for registration, have not all undergone the same course of training. All that registration indicates, is that at the time of qualifying, those who are registered satisfied the examiners that they had reached the standard of skill and knowledge demanded at that time. Something of the changes in education stemming from the raising of standards in pharmacy emerged from the comprehensive address delivered to the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society by Professor D. A. Norton of Bristol. (p. 36). Professor Norton referred to the history and development of pharmaceutical education, making reference to the private schools that sprang up all over the country to apply the final polish to those who had already given hostage to fortune by serving an apprenticeship in pharmacy. There are still large numbers on the register who owe their registration to the fact that the necessary "top-dressing" was applied by conscientious and not highly paid teacher in private schools, though the ranks must now be thinning. As the lecture said, those schools served their generation well, but with the blossoming of new sciences, requiring extensive and expensive apparatus far beyond the resources of a small private school, the time arrived when they could no longer be expected to meet the requirements of a rapidly expanding curriculum. It was perhaps fortunate that the flood of entrants following upon the first World War had led to the setting up of pharmacy courses in some of the technical colleges, for those colleges were financially in a position to cope with the ever increasing demands. Nevertheless, it must have given pleasure to many, whose academic knowledge was acquired in private schools, to read Professor Norton's tribute. There was almost a family atmosphere in the private school, which endured throughout life. But no small private school could possibly hope to meet the overwhelming requirements of the present-day curriculum.

Education today

Professor Norton reminded his audience at Plymouth that the majority of students today proceeded direct from school to university and did not come into contact with the practice of pharmacy until after graduation. He appealed to those in practice, whether in retail, hospital or industry, to "make an investment in the training of post-graduate students". That is, of course, in line with the policy of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council. But your report indicates that he discussed briefly the possibilities of integrated academic and practical training. There is no indication of what the professor had in mind—whether he was suggesting that, during vacations, students should try to carry out some "field-work", or whether he intended that the present course should be modified so that some recognised practical training could be undertaken at that stage of the course when pharmaceuticals assumes greater importance. There is little doubt that the students themselves feel that there is a gap, as was indicated at a recent students' conference. Evidence is not lacking that individual students are keenly aware of their lack of confidence, for I hear of many applications being made for pharmaceutical work during vacations, and the demand does not spring from the need to earn some money. The medical curriculum recognises the need for direct practical training, and I cannot accept that the laboratory provides the complete answer to many of the questions that arise in the examination room.

Things are not what they seem

Longfellow said that. He also said that art is long and time is fleeting. When you add to that his remonstrance to "tell him not in mournful numbers", you conclude that he must have seen the statistics contained in the "cosmetic report" on p. 28. From that I learn that one of the four ladies who sat opposite me on the Underground this morning was *not* a blonde or a brunette, a Titian or a raven black. But which? The mournful numbers, alas, do not say. And it is not considered polite to stare.

LOCAL OFFICERS

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Tonbridge Wells.—*Chairman*, C. Scrase; *Vice-chairman*, T. A. Bowen; *Secretary*, C. H. Sherriiff, 25 Shipbourne Road, Tonbridge, Kent. (Telephone: Tonbridge 2933).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Aberdare and Merthyr.—*Chairman*, E. Hamilton; *Vice-chairman*, T. A. Price; *Treasurer*, B. E. Williams; *Social Secretary*, T. B. Hope; *Secretary*, P. Jenkins, 3 Lyle Street, Mountain Ash, Glam (Telephone (business): Cardiff 21927).

PHARMACY ASSISTANTS' TRAINING

Board explains its intentions

THE Pharmacy Assistants' Training Board, formed earlier this year as a result of discussions between the National Pharmaceutical Union, the Company Chemists' Association, Ltd., and the Co-operative Union, believes that there may be some misunderstanding among pharmacists about its function. A motion that would permit the Pharmaceutical Society to enter more fully into the Board's work is before the special general meeting of the Society on July 25 and the Board has therefore issued the following statement setting out its policy and aims:—

"All three bodies [mentioned above] are represented on the Board which has invited representatives from the Pharmaceutical Society, the Guild of Public Pharmacists, and the trade unions to be present at its meetings. The Board will function as an examining body and will also seek to provide courses of training. It has agreed in principle the first stage of its activities, which for the foreseeable future will be restricted to providing for the training of assistants in retail pharmacy. The Board has not, however, placed any restriction on its ultimate activities, as conditions may change.

Balanced Training

"The examinations and courses produced by the Board will in many respects differ fundamentally from the courses which have been available for retail pharmacy assistants in the past. It is intended to provide for a balanced training for assistants in retail pharmacy in all aspects of their work. The course will be divided into sections to allow for students at different standards of education and with varying interests. Dispensary techniques will be one of the subjects covered at the advanced stage, but the training will be designed to produce not a 'pseudo pharmacist' but an assistant capable of

playing a full part in all aspects of the work of a retail pharmacy. The assistants will be trained to work under a pharmacist and it will be made clear that their functions are limited to that of assistant to a retail pharmacist.

Correspondence Courses

"Whilst it is the intention of the Board to make use of any existing day and evening class facilities where they are available, it is also intended to provide correspondence course material for students in areas where no such facilities are available. It is considered that before the examination on the advanced part of the course could be taken at least two and possibly three years' experience in retail pharmacy, working under the supervision of a pharmacist, plus adequate training would be necessary.

"The implementation of the Industrial Training Act, which provides means whereby the Government through Industrial Training Boards can bring strong pressures to bear on employers to force them to provide adequate training for their employees at all levels, stresses the need for adequate provision to be made without delay for the training of employees in retail pharmacy. The Board will seek to ensure that any courses and examinations it conducts will be of a type likely to be approved by the Industrial Training Board for Distribution when it is set up.

"Naturally the Board is anxious that the viewpoint of the Pharmaceutical Society should be available to it at all stages, and although at present the Board can seek the views of the Society informally it is clearly desirable that the Pharmaceutical Society should become a member of the Board and be able to play a full part. It is hoped, therefore, that at the special general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society a mandate will be given to the Council which would permit this position to be reached without delay."

bottle. Bad stoppering of the bottle had allowed evaporation of a volatile solvent and a cautionary notice referring to that possible danger was printed on the label. It was suggested to the manufacturer that a less volatile solvent should be used.

Among foods examined, a vanilla extract labelled "pure" was found fortified with coumarin, a flavouring agent foreign to natural vanilla pods. A specimen of rose-hip syrup was found to contain only 5 mgm. per fluid ounce of vitamin C compared with the recognised commercial standard in Britain of 57 mgm. per fluid ounce. Stocks were removed from sale.

Agricultural Chemicals

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAFE USE

THE Ministry of Agriculture has issued a revised set of recommendations for the safe use of diazinon (diethyl 2-isopropyl - 6 - methyl - 4 - pyrimidinyl phosphorothionate) when used in food storage practice. The recommendations replace those issued in 1963. Recommendations have also been issued for the following:—Fentin hydroxide (triphenyltin hydroxide), a fungicide used in agriculture and horticulture; pyrazon (5 amino-4-chloro-2 phenylpyridazin-3-one), a herbicide; 2 chloroallyl diethylthiocarbamate, a herbicide contained in Vegadex; dicloran (2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline), a fungicide used in food storage practice; sulphaminoxaline, diaveridine (Squadil) for veterinary use; dichlorvos (2,2 dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate), an insecticide used in agriculture and horticulture, and formothion (S-(N-formyl-N-methylcarbamoylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothioethionate) an organophosphorus insecticide and acaricide when prepared for home garden use. The Ministry state that no special precautions appear to be necessary for the protection of operators when handling mixtures of phenidole and phenothiazine (Anthelmex) nor for furazolidine (Desopak No. 3) when prepared for veterinary use.

Labelling Instructions

Special labelling instructions have been set out in the recommendations issued in respect of:—Diazinon (diethyl 2 - isopropyl - 6 - methyl - 4 - pyrimidinyl phosphorothionate), an insecticide when prepared for home garden use; isopropyl 4,4'-dichlorobenzoate (B.S.I. proposed common name: chloropropylate), an acaricide; Arikal, a preparation containing paraffin, resin, fatty acid of clupadanon, tall-oil, technical hexachlorocyclohexane and an emulsifier, a rodent repellent for horticultural use; chlorfenvinfos (2 chloro-1-(2,4 dichlorophenylvinyl) diethyl phosphate, O.P., compound 23Z61), a contact insecticide; N-1,1,2,2-tetra-chloroethylthio cyclohex-4-ene-1, 2-dicarboximide (Difolatan) a fungicide and carbophenothion (OO-diethyl S - (4 - chlorophenylthiomethyl) phosphorodithioate) an insecticide and acaricide used in spraying and dipping of sheep. Revised recommendations have been issued in respect of azinphosmethyl, triallate, unuron, formothion and oxythioquinox.

MANUFACTURING 'ACCIDENT' CRITICISED

Birmingham analyst reports on the year's first quarter

OF 243 samples of drugs examined by the Birmingham city analyst (Mr. A. H. Coombes) during the first quarter of 1965, four were found incorrect. In his report for the quarter, Mr. Coombes records that a sample of throat lozenges stated to contain 5 mgm. of benzocaine was shown to contain 9.1 mgm. per lozenge. The manufacturer is reported to have said that some half batches had been made, suggesting that the active ingredients for a full batch might have been added. It had been pointed out to the manufacturer that such accidents "just should not occur."

Inadequate Shaking

The finding that a sample of calamine lotion gave a residue on ignition of only 8.7 per cent, instead of 14.5-18 per cent, required by the British Pharmacopoeia was attributed to inadequate shaking of a stock bottle, obtained by the pharmacist concerned from a reputable manufacturer, before filling smaller containers.

A sample of kidney pills manufac-

tured abroad included a pamphlet "reminiscent of advertising thirty or forty years ago." The pills were advocated for numerous complaints including the treatment of kidney and menopause ailments, gall stones and rheumatism. "No product should be advertised for the treatment of these conditions," says Mr. Coombes. He also hopes that manufacturers and pharmacists will voluntarily assist the public in relation to the sale of products labelled "kidney pills." In the present case the manufacturer had undertaken to amend the product considerably. The description "sleep tablets" for a product containing antipyretic and analgesic substances was judged to be much exaggerated and not justified. An exchange of opinion with the manufacturer is continuing.

A complaint was received from a private individual because of blisters of the feet caused by use of a proprietary corn preparation. The liquid was found to contain 27 per cent. salicylic acid against 10 per cent. stated on the

Special Meeting Injunction Refused

PREMISES MOTION "NOT BINDING" PENDING TRIAL OF ACTION

AN order to prevent a motion on the restriction of goods that may be sold in new pharmacies being submitted to a special general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Royal Albert Hall on July 25, was refused in the High Court, London, on July 12.

Mr. Justice Plowman accepted an undertaking given by the Society that the motion would not be effective, or binding on members in any way, until after judgment in an action being brought against the Society (see *C. & D.*, July 3, p. 1). The Society also undertook to inform members of the undertaking. The judge dismissed an application by Mr. R. C. Miller Dickson (a director of Boots Pure Drug Company, Ltd.), Loughborough Road, Ruddington, Notts, for interlocutory orders against the Society and its president (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield). Ordering a speedy trial of Mr. Miller Dickson's action, the judge said the costs of Mr. Dickson's application would be the Society's costs in the action.

Purpose of the Injunction Sought

Mr. Miller Dickson had sought to restrain the Society, pending the trial of his action; from considering, proceeding with or voting upon a motion that new pharmacies might be situated in premises which were physically distinct and devoted solely to professional services as defined by paragraph 19 of the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, and that the range of services in existing pharmacies or any pharmacy departments of larger establishments should not be extended beyond the present limits except as approved by the Council. He also sought an injunction to restrain Mr. Bloomfield from moving the motion or any similar motion.

Mr. F. P. Neill, for Mr. Miller Dickson, said the motion of which complaint was made dealt with both existing and new pharmacies. It purported to lay down requirements as to the physical structure of premises and as to what goods might be sold. As regarded existing pharmacies and pharmacy departments of larger establishments, the range of services was not to be extended beyond present limits without the approval of the Council of the Society. "The motion, if approved, will have a far-reaching effect on the freedom of pharmacists who have to be members of this chartered body in their businesses, and it is something the Society is not permitted to do by the terms of its charter."

Mr. Miller Dickson, in an affidavit, stated that he was a registered pharmacist and had been a retail director of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., since 1959. He was also a director of the Company Chemists' Association, Ltd.

The practical effect of the motion, if carried, would be to impose restrictions as to (a) the places or premises in which new pharmacies might be situated or the physical structure of new pharmacies; (b) the services which might be provided by or the classes or

description of goods which might be supplied or sold in new pharmacies; and (c) the services which might be provided by or the classes or descriptions of goods which might be supplied or sold from existing pharmacies. Mr. Miller Dickson also indicated he was advised and he believed that the motion was not within the powers or purposes of the Society and that any attempt to consider or vote upon the motion, or to enforce it if carried, would be outside the scope of the Society. He further stated that a motion in identical terms to the one to which objection was now made was put to a meeting on May 19. The meeting had been chaotic but the motion appeared to have been defeated by a majority of two-thirds to one-third. It had been clear from the speech of the secretary and registrar of the Society made at the May 19 meeting that the Society was seeking to make the substance of the motion a rule of professional conduct binding upon all members.

At the present time the range of goods sold, and services offered in chemists' shops, was extensive and very diverse, the affidavit continued, and the effect of the motion would, if passed, limit existing pharmacies to the range of goods they happened to be selling at present and a pharmacist would risk a charge of misconduct if he were to widen his range beyond the permitted categories. It would also lead to a situation where the Council would have to distinguish between what were acceptable premises for a new pharmacy and for an existing pharmacy.

The Society's Reply

Mr. N. McKinnon, Q.C., for the Society, submitted in reply an affidavit by the secretary and registrar of the Society (Mr. F. W. Adams). In it Mr. Adams said that serious financial damage would be caused if the meeting was not held. The Albert Hall had been booked and a non-returnable fee of £500 paid. A further £400 had also been spent on organising the meeting and members had made special travelling arrangements, including the booking of a special train by the Leeds branch. The terms of the proposed motion, stated Mr. Adams, recognised the freedom of pharmacists to continue their present trading activities and only sought to restrain trading activities to be carried out in new premises, or where an extension was sought to trade being carried out in existing premises.

Answering the Judge, Mr. McKinnon said the Society was prepared to give an undertaking that the meeting on July 25 would be held purely for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of members and no action would be taken by the Society on the motion, if passed, until determination of Mr. Miller Dickson's action against the Society.

Mr. Neill submitted that it would be wrong for the motion to be put in its present form. He contended that it raised important legal issues. He submitted that the Society's proposal might

constitute a trade union activity, and a restrictive trade practice, and that it did not protect members in the practice of their professional, as opposed to their trading, activities.

Mr. McKinnon submitted that purely on a question of the balance of convenience the meeting should be allowed. He was prepared to argue the Society's case if the Court wished.

Judgment

Giving judgment, the Judge said that the right course for him was to dismiss the motion and make an order for speedy trial of the action. He did not wish to say anything that either side might regard as ammunition for them in future proceedings. The object of the motion before him was to prevent the Society and its president from proceeding with a resolution which was due to come before a special general meeting of the Society on July 25. The resolution in question was one which in effect would enable the Society, if it were passed, to proscribe certain matters as unprofessional conduct in pharmacists. The resolution dealt with the places or premises in which new pharmacies might be situated, their physical structure, the services which might be provided there and the goods which might be sold there or in existing pharmacies or in the pharmacy department of larger establishments. The resolution had been before a meeting on a previous occasion and a vote had been sought, but owing to conditions, described as "chaotic," the tellers were unable to take it. The meeting had been adjourned, and held the following day when the resolution had been withdrawn with the consent of the meeting. On June 5 the Society's journal had given notice of the meeting to be held on July 25.

Evidence had been filed on behalf of the defendants that the Albert Hall had already been booked at a cost of £500, payable in any event, and further expenses of some £400 had been incurred for, including other matters, the printing of the voting papers. In addition members from all over the country had made special travelling arrangements to attend the meeting. Mr. Adams in his affidavit had pointed out that the terms of the proposed resolution recognised the freedom of existing pharmacies to continue their present activities. This motion applied only to new pharmacies and extensions by existing pharmacies. Mr. McKinnon, for the Society, had offered an undertaking that if the resolution were put to the meeting and were passed, no effect would be given to it by the Society unless and until the trial of the action when the question of the validity of the proposed new rules had been decided.

In all the circumstances Mr. Justice Plowman was of the opinion that the balance of convenience was against granting an injunction, even if the evidence were such as to lead to the conclusion that the plaintiff had established a *prima facie* case.

Albert Hall Arrangements

NO OUTSIDERS TO BE ADMITTED

THE Pharmaceutical Society has made the following arrangements for the special meeting being held at the Royal Albert Hall on July 25.

Admission

Admission will take place from 2.30 p.m. by doors number 4, 6 and 9 only. Hall staff will be in control of admission and seating. Admission cards bearing the name and address of the member are being posted on July 16 to all members of the Society resident in Great Britain. Members of the Society's staff will be on duty at the Hall to exchange the admission cards for ballot papers. Members who have not received, or who may have lost their cards will be asked to prove their identity before being admitted to the meeting. No observers are being admitted. The arena seats will be filled first and then the stalls, giving a combined seating capacity of 1,700. Other parts of the Hall will be opened if required.

The platform party will comprise members of Council with the chairman of the Scottish Department Executive, the resident secretary in Scotland and the secretary and registrar. A block of fifty seats will be reserved for those wishing to participate in the discussion. Those seats will not be occupied until the president invites members to do so.

The meeting is timed to commence promptly at 3 p.m. when the president will explain that the meeting is private and will read the undertaking that was given to the High Court on July 12.

If a ballot is necessary the members will be asked to appoint scrutineers who, with members of staff, will collect and count the ballot papers. The meeting is expected to close at 6 p.m. The buffets and bars on the ground floor (four in number) will be closed before the meeting and made available only at the end of the meeting.

Branch Travel Arrangements

The following arrangements for transport to the meeting, by Pharmaceutical Society and National Pharmaceutical Union branches, had been confirmed to us at the time of going to press. Except where specific directions are given intending travellers should communicate with the secretary of the branch concerned. Final dates for acceptance of booking are given where applicable; where no date is stated anyone intending to travel should notify the organiser so soon as possible.

AYRSHIRE. Coach leaves Kilmarnock between 8 and 9 p.m. on July 24, picking up at Dumfries. Fare £4 return.

BEDFORD. (a) Coach leaves bus station, Bedford, at 12 noon, picking up at College of Further Education, Park Square, Luton, at 1 p.m. (b) Coach leaves Arena car park, Letchworth, at 12.45 p.m., picking up at Moss's corner, Hitchin, at 1 p.m. Fare not exceeding 10s. Applications to Mr. Kidman (Telephone: Bedford 3079); Mr. S. E. Morgan (Telephone: Luton 23262); or Mr. C. A. E. Spriggs (Telephone: Stotford 249).

BIRKENHEAD. Coach leaves Haymar-

ket car park, Birkenhead, at 7 a.m. Fare 30s.

BIRMINGHAM. Coach leaves Hall of Memory, Birmingham, at 9.30 a.m. Fare 17s. Lunch (extra) will be arranged in London if sufficient demand. Those requiring lunch should state at time of booking seat.

BOURNEMOUTH. Coach leaves Avenue Road car park at 9.30 a.m. Fare 12s. 6d. Travellers should supply their own picnic lunch.

BRISTOL. Train leaves Temple Meads station, Bristol, at 11.15 a.m., arriving Paddington at 1.55 a.m. (no refreshment facilities). Fare 32s. 6d. Suggested return trains, 7.40 p.m. Paddington arrives Bristol 10.15 p.m., 8.40 p.m. Paddington arrives Bristol 10.50 p.m., reservations will be made on request. Latest date for application July 17.

CHESTER. Coach leaves Odeon cinema, Chester, at 8 a.m. Fare approximately 20s.

CHESTERFIELD. Coach leaves Chesterfield market place at 8 a.m. Fare (including lunch in London), 37s. 6d.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE. Coach leaves Pool Meadow, Coventry, at 12 noon. Fare 20s. Bookings should be made not later than July 21.

EASTBOURNE. Coach leaves The Avenue, Eastbourne, at 12 noon. Fare approximately 10s. Applications should be sent to Mr. T. R. Walker, 7 Morrain Road, Westham (Telephone: Westham 215).

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH EASTERN SCOTTISH. Coach leaves Edinburgh at 4 a.m. to join train travelling from Newcastle. Inclusive fare approximately £5.

GLOUCESTER AND CHELTENHAM. Coach leaves technical college, Gloucester, at 10.30 a.m., picking up at town hall, Cheltenham, at 11 a.m. Fare 30s. (including dinner on return journey).

GUILDFORD. Coach leaves York Road car park, Guildford, at 1.15 p.m. Fare approximately 7s. 6d.

HASTINGS. Coach leaves Hastings at 10 a.m., picking up at Warrior Square station at 10.10 a.m., and central post office, Bexhill, at 10.30 a.m. Fare approximately 10s.

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WEST-MORLAND (in conjunction with BLACKPOOL and PRESTON Branches. Coach leaves Preston at 6.30 a.m., fare will not exceed 30s.).

LEEDS (train leaves Bradford at 9.15 a.m., calling at Leeds and Wakefield to connect with train from Newcastle at Doncaster, return fare 60s. Applications, with remittance, should be sent to Mr. W. Howarth, 1 Wortley Road, Leeds, 12. Members from other branches in N.P.U. area 2 and from area 3 are invited to join).

LIVERPOOL. Train leaves Lime Street station, Liverpool, at 8.55 a.m. Return from London 9 p.m. Bookings have now closed.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD and **STOCKPORT.** Rail transport is fully booked. Some seats are available on coach leaving Aytoun Street, Manchester, at 7.30 a.m. picking up at town hall, Stockport, at 7.50 a.m. Fare will

not exceed 25s. Applications should be made at once.

MANSFIELD. Coach leaves market place, Mansfield, at 8 a.m. Fare 17s. Applications should be sent to Mr. L. Webber, c/o Mansfield District Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., Hermitage Lane, Mansfield (Telephone: Mansfield 2121).

NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND. Bookings have now closed and tickets will have been dispatched to all who have booked, by July 17. Anyone who has not received his tickets by July 19 should contact Mr. H. Mackley, 19 Sefton Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6, or Mr. L. Renwick, Mawson & Proctor, Ltd., Low Friar Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1. All travellers should note the information included with the tickets.

NORTH STAFFS. Coach leaves Hanley at approximately 8.45 a.m. Fare 22s. 6d.

NOTTINGHAM. Coach leaves Nottingham at 10.30 a.m. Fare 15s.

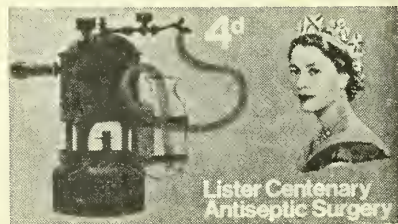
ROMFORD (coaches leave Romford Market Place at 1.30 p.m., no charge).

SHROPSHIRE. Coach leaves Oswestry at 8 a.m., picking up at Shrewsbury, Wellington and Oakengates. Return same evening with halt for dinner. Fare 25-30s. Applications should be sent to Mr. C. H. Francis, 17 Broad Street, Ludlow (Telephone: Ludlow 2910).

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN. Train leaves Swansea at 9.15 a.m., calling at Neath, 9.32 a.m., Port Talbot, 9.42 a.m., Bridgend, 9.58 a.m., and Cardiff, 10.51 a.m. Fare: Swansea, 51s. 9d., Neath and Port Talbot, 50s., Bridgend, 45s., Cardiff, 39s. 9d. Applications should be sent to Mr. G. Paster, 9 Graiglywd Road, Lockett, Swansea, or to Mr. E. Davies, 14 Vishwell Road, Pencisely, Cardiff.

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE. Coach leaves St. Albans at 1 p.m., picking up at bus station, Hemel Hempstead, at 1.20 p.m. and town hall, Watford, at 1.35 p.m.

Lister Centenary



The two stamps illustrated are being issued by the G.P.O. on September 1 to mark the centenary of the introduction of antiseptic surgery.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Government was still dealing with the large number of representations made on the report of the Food Standards Committee published in September 1964. The Government was also having discussions with interested organisations as a preliminary to formulating proposals for new labelling regulations. That information was given by MR. J. H. HOY (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) when replying to a number of questions by MR. G. J. M. LONGDEN on July 7.

Antibiotics in Feedstuffs and Agriculture

MR. GEOFFREY LLOYD asked the Secretary of State for Education and Science on July 1, if he would undertake an inquiry into the use of antibiotics in the rearing of livestock in view of the "increase of drug resistance in organisms commonly causing animal and human infection." MR. ANTHONY CROSLAND (Secretary of State for Education and Science) pointed out that the subject was being considered in the first instance by the joint committee on antibiotics in animal feeding, of the Agricultural Research Council and Medical Research Council acting through its scientific subcommittee. Its views were not yet available. SIR GODFREY NICHOLSON wanted to know when the views of the Committee were to be available. "Was it not a fact that most of the inquiries were proceeding in a leisurely fashion?" MR. CROSLAND replied that a report had been received from the Committee in 1962. He understood that the Government was unlikely to receive advice based on the present report before the end of the year. He believed that new evidence had recently come to light which the Committee wished to consider.

Leukæmia

MR. ANTHONY CROSLAND told MR. DEREK PAGE on July 1 that although there were some grounds to support the possibility of a connection between leukæmia and "benzene exposure" and that there was a possible association between exposure to benzene and the occurrence of chromosomal abnormalities, no direct association between those abnormalities and leukæmia had yet been established.

Aldrin and Dieldrin

MR. J. H. HOY, replying to MRS. JOYCE BUTLER, in a written answer on July 7, stated that no special arrangements needed to be made by him concerning the disposal of stocks of aldrin and dieldrin. Home gardeners had had ample warning to use up their stocks of the products last year and any remaining stocks should be very small that were on hand.

Strychnine

MR. M. R. KIMBALL asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food if he would publish the number of permits for strychnine issued in England and Wales and if he would review the

procedure for the issue of permits. MR. HOY, in a written answer on July 7, stated, "13,731 permits authorising the purchase of 2,551 ounces of strychnine for use in controlling moles were issued in England and Wales in 1964. I see no need to review the issue of permits, which is strictly supervised."

Shops (Early Closing Days) Bill

The Shops (Early Closing Days) Bill was considered in Committee in the House of Lords on July 8. LORD AIREDALE suggested an amendment requiring the occupier of every shop to display a notice giving details of the early closing day "at every entrance to the shop used by customers." LORD DERWENT thought the requirement would be unduly onerous on shopkeepers. LORD STONHAM (Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office) said he was in agreement with Lord Derwent "who spoke with the authority of president of the Institute of Shops Act Administration." If the amendment were accepted, a shopkeeper would be liable to a fine on conviction if, by some mischance, at any one of the many entrances to his shop he omitted to display a notice. He thought it was necessary to balance the desirability of displaying notices at entrances against the desirability of not creating new offences unless it was absolutely essential and was going to serve some useful purpose. LORD AIREDALE said he did not suppose for one moment that any inspector would think of prosecuting a shopkeeper for some technical offence committed through inadvertence. The inspector would remind the shopkeeper of his duty to put up a notice at every entrance. If he deliberately refused to co-operate he would then, no doubt, be prosecuted. LORD AIREDALE, however, withdrew the amendment and the remaining clauses of the Bill were agreed to.

Sodium Chlorate

MR. W. H. LOVEYS asked the Home Secretary whether he would take steps to ensure that sodium chlorate was sold in such a form as to make it less effective as an explosive compound. MR. GEORGE THOMAS (Joint Under-Secretary of State, Home Office), in a written reply on July 8, said that the Home Secretary had every sympathy with the proposal but a practicable method had not yet been found. Action was being taken in other ways to minimise the possibility of misuse of the substance.

Distribution of Drugs

MR. GRESHAM COOKE asked the Home Secretary if he would take steps to check the distribution from manufacturers' works through medical representatives and other persons of "purple hearts, black bombers and similar drugs"; Mr. Cooke also wanted to know what information the Home Secretary had as to how such drugs reached coffee bars, beat clubs and other unauthorised distribution points. MR. GEORGE THOMAS in a written answer on July 8 pointed out that

legislation would be needed for that purpose. The Home Secretary was watching the effects of the restrictions introduced under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, but it was too soon to judge whether further controls might be necessary. Little information was available about the sources of illicit supply.

Littlewood Committee

MRS. JOYCE BUTLER asked the Home Secretary if he proposed to implement the principal recommendations of the Littlewood Committee report. SIR FRANK SOSKICE (Home Secretary), in a written reply on July 8, said he proposed to invite the views of interested bodies on the Committee's detailed recommendations. He was giving special attention to the recommendations concerning the strengthening of the inspectorate and the enlarging of the responsibilities of the advisory committee, for which legislation would not be needed.

Hospital Closures

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) in a written answer on July 8 indicated that twenty hospitals had been closed in the last three years. Hospital Boards were consulting local authorities about the possible closure of five hospitals in 1965 and one hospital in the period 1966-68. Until the present review of the Hospital Plan had been completed he could not estimate what other closures might take place in the period specified. The hospitals about which Boards were consulting local interests regarding possible closure in 1965 were:—Dilston Hall Maternity, Corbridge-on-Tyne; Galemlire, Cleator Moor; Ellerback, Whitehaven; Royal Eye and Ear, Bradford; Sealyham, Wolfscastle. The hospital at Colinswood, Farnham, is the one that might be closed during the period 1966-68.

INQUESTS

Coroner Warns. — "People should not lend or give their sleeping tablets to other people. They don't know what they will be used for," said the Sheffield district coroner at a recent inquest. He had been informed that Mr. George Bentley, Sandymount Road, Wath-on-Dearne, took his own life with an overdose of sleeping tablets although he had never been prescribed them. The Coroner said, "We don't know where the sleeping tablets came from. The man's own doctor had taken the precaution of prescribing him tablets he could not use to take his own life. It is possible that someone else gave him access to the fatal tablets." A pathologist reported that death was due to barbiturate poisoning following a heavy overdose of sleeping tablets. The coroner added: "I have no alternative but to bring in a verdict of suicide."

N.H.S. STATISTICS

IN ENGLAND during March 22,180,051 prescriptions (14,954,256 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £10,959,189. Average cost per prescription 118·58d.

LEGAL REPORTS

Young Girls Charged

Two Liverpool girls had 167 Preludin tablets found by Banbury, Oxfordshire, detectives, Banbury Juvenile Court heard on July 7. They were charged with being in unlawful possession of drugs in the town on June 12. The girls, both aged 16, were also charged with stealing a handbag. One of the girls told the court: "I bought the pills in Birkenhead for £1. I tasted one and didn't like it very much." She denied trying to sell them at a club in Banbury. The other girl, who also had a jar containing amphetamine said she had been employed by a Liverpool manufacturing chemist. She added: "I took the jar because I thought it would be useful to keep sugar in. I did not know there was a powder in it." Both girls were found guilty of stealing the handbag and of unlawfully possessing the drugs. One was put in the care of Liverpool City Council and the other was placed on probation for two years.

Altered Prescription

A YOUTH who was worried about his weight and altered a doctor's prescription for what he thought were slimming tablets, was told by the North London magistrate recently: "If you had taken all these you would have vanished altogether, like the Cheshire Cat." Michael Clogg, a shop fitter, 13 Goldie House, Hazelville Road, London, N.19, had pleaded guilty to altering the prescription and presenting it, with intent to deceive, at Robert Wise (Chemists), Ltd., Hornsey Road, London, N.19. A detective said the chemist became suspicious at the size of the prescription which Clogg had presented. It purported to be for 150 tablets. Police were contacted and the doctor was seen. He said he had issued a prescription for only fifty tablets. The detective said that Clogg was worried about his weight. Clogg said he thought the tablets were "just straight forward slimming pills." He had no idea they were such a powerful drug. Mrs. Clogg said she thought her son now realised the seriousness of the offence. Clogg was remanded on his own bail of £25 and a surety in a similar sum for a probation report.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER CO.—Messrs. Alex. F. Coenen, Elliott C. Langford, and Claude E. Smith have joined the board. All are connected with the company's European trade.

P. C. CAHILL & CO., LTD. — A final dividend of 11 per cent. is recommended, making 16 per cent. for the year (15 per cent.). Net profit is £35,572 (£29,841).

KODAK, LTD.—Consolidated trading profits for the year ended November 1, 1964, increased from £6,440,177 to £7,967,151 after £1,714,437 (£1,479,393) for depreciation. There was a further satisfactory increase in sales and the recovery in profit margins reported last year was maintained, it is stated. After heavier tax, the net profit

increased by £266,483 to £3,278,198. A dividend of 10 per cent., free of tax, is declared.

LENTHERIC, LTD.—British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., has increased its interest in the company from 35 per cent. to 65 per cent. Lenthéric, Ltd., through a wholly owned United States subsidiary, has agreed to purchase from Helene Curtis, Chicago, all their rights in the Lenthéric name and business. (In 1956 Helene Curtis became the owners of the United States and Canadian companies and acquired the rights to trade in the other markets of the world outside Lenthéric, Ltd., territory — primarily Europe, Africa and Australasia). The acquisition will make possible a unified marketing and promotional programme for Lenthéric products throughout the world.

BUSINESS CHANGES

WHITECROFT (LYDNEY), LTD., Lydney, Glos. have been incorporated with their parent company and now trade as Whitecroft-Scovill, Ltd.

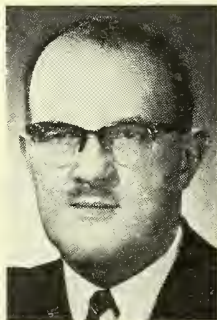
MR. E. H. CATTELL, Ye Original Pharmacy, 104 Leicester Road, Oadby, Leics, is closing his pharmacy. Records of private prescriptions are to be transferred to W. D. Allen and Son, 11c Leicester Road, Oadby.

PERSONALITIES

MR. F. H. BRAYBROOK, who is a director of F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., and a member of the Export Council for Europe, has been appointed a part-time member of the Restrictive Practices Court.

MR. R. C. M. DICKSON, M.P.S., who took out the writ against the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (see p. 53), has been a member of the board of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., since 1959 and retail director at the company's headquarters in Nottingham since April 1961. He joined the company as an apprentice in 1923 and qualified from Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, in 1928. When he became a territorial general manager in 1941 he was the youngest man the company had appointed to that office. Prior to joining the main board, Mr. Dickson was director of the Messrs. Boots' London and Southern area, and Scottish area director for nine years before that.

DEAN L. F. TICE has been elected 1966-67 president of the American Pharmaceutical Association by mail ballot of the members. Dean Tice, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, will be installed in office with the other five elected officers on April 29, 1966, at the close of the APhA annual meeting in Dallas. Present



officers will continue to serve until that time. Dean Tice is now serving his second elected term on the APhA council and is immediate past chairman of the house of delegates. He has served as president of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the *United States Pharmacopeia*, the Revision Committee of which he served upon for two terms. He is vice-president of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education and served for a term as a director of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

BIRTHS

MCALINDEN.—At Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast, Northern Ireland, on July 3, to Dorothy, wife of Denis McAlinden, M.P.S.N.I., 441 Antrim Road, Newtownabbey, co. Antrim, a son (Rory Manus).

DEATHS

BRAMALL. — On June 29, Mr. Arthur Bramall, M.P.S., 12 Hill Close, Horsell, Woking, Surrey. Mr. Bramall qualified in 1922.

CONGALTON.—On July 10, Alexander Congalton, M.P.S., 80 Arkeleston Road, Paisley, Renfrewshire. Mr. Congalton qualified in 1922.

CLOUD.—In hospital on July 3, after a long illness, Mrs. Joanna Cloud, wife of Mr. W. H. Cloud, M.P.S., and mother of Miss Joan Cloud, M.P.S., 365 Wanstead Park Road, Cranbrook, Ilford, Essex.

CLOWES.—On June 11, Mr. Charles Clowes, M.P.S., Flat 15, No. 6 Wyargine Street, Balmoral, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. Mr. Clowes qualified in 1938.

GADDUM.—At 10 Hendon Close, Cambridge, on June 30, Sir John Gaddum, Sc.D., F.R.S., aged sixty-five. Sir John was director of the Pharmaceutical Society's pharmacological laboratories and professor of pharmacology in the University of London (College of the Pharmaceutical Society) from 1938 to 1942. He worked for some time in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories and in 1927 went to the National Institute for Medical Research as assistant to Sir Henry Dale. Sir John was a founder member of the British Pharmacological Society in 1931 and secretary of the Physiological Society from 1936 to 1942. He was elected F.R.S. in 1945 and received his knighthood in 1964.

HAYNES.—On July 6, Mr. Percival Albert Haynes, M.P.S., 736 Hertford Road, Enfield Highway, Enfield, Middlesex. Mr. Haynes qualified in 1937.

KILBEY.—On June 14, Mr. Alfred Kilbey, F.P.S., Kaytorre, Haysoms Close, Lymington Road, New Milton, Hants. Mr. Kilbey qualified in 1915.

MUNRO.—On June 4, Mr. Archibald Campbell Munro, M.P.S., 3c Mafatal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 26, India. Mr. Munro qualified in 1927.

STOCKWELL.—Recently, Mr. Victor George Stockwell, M.P.S., 12 Compton Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey. Mr. Stockwell qualified in 1910.

EXPANSION PLANS

THE acrylonitrile plant being built at Grangemouth, Scotland, for Border Chemicals, Ltd., is now nearing completion. The company now state that they are to extend their activities to the manufacture of acrylates. A £3 millions plant with a capacity of 15,000 tons per year is to be built at I.C.I.'s Wilton Works and will come into production early in 1967. The petro-chemical process to be used is the result of extensive research carried out in the laboratories of Distillers Co., Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

THREE French chemical companies have announced an agreement to build and jointly exploit facilities for the manufacture of ammonia. The companies involved are Ste. Pechiney Saint-Gobain, Office National Industriel de l'Azote (ONIA) and Ste. Pierrefitte. A unit with a daily production capacity of 1,000 tons will be built at Grand-Quevilly in the Seine-Maritime Department and is expected to be in operation in 1967. Pechiney St.-Gobain will participate 50 per cent. in the venture, and ONIA and Pierrefitte will hold the other 50 per cent.

MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

Reducing Order Handling Costs.—

A computer order-processing system recently installed by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., has released eleven of the twenty-six staff previously engaged on processing the orders for pharmaceuticals and chemicals that arrive at the company's Graham Street, London, headquarters each day.

Forty Years' Service Awards.—Five members of the staff of the container division of Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd., St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4, were recently presented with long service certificates by the chairman and managing director (Mr. Ivar Thronsen). Among the five, who had already received gifts to the value of £100, were Mr. Guy Nurse (assistant sales manager, glass products) and Mr. William Cutmore (manager, container division).

Salesman's Reward.—A fortnight's holiday in Bermuda was the prize awarded by Three Hands, Ltd., to their top salesman, Mr. Norman Haggart, who represents the company in the North-east. He sold no less than 200 per cent. of his budget during an incentive competition organised by Three Hands for their entire sales force during the first ten weeks of the year. He was accompanied by his wife and son. £100 spending money was given by the company.

Novel Promotion.—Roberts Windsor, Ltd., 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1, recently arranged with a steamship company a special promotion programme. On a recent trip of the liner *Boniface* to Barbados, parties were arranged at Lisbon, Port-of-Spain, and Barbados, to which all the leading store representatives in the area were invited. The object was to bring to their attention the range of Roberts Windsor soaps and toilet preparations, thereby increasing the potential and sales of the company's various products.

Skin Care Symposium.—Fourteen medical officers and nursing staff of companies in the Chloride Group met in conference recently at the new factory and offices of Rozalex, Ltd., Winsford, Ches. The conference held a "Skin Care Symposium," considering in detail the skin hazards resulting from modern industrial processes.

CATTLE-TICK CONTROL

International work of a British manufacturer

FOOD worth an estimated minimum of £100 millions a year is lost in the world annually through the activities of the various species of cattle tick that are prevalent in central and south America, almost all of Africa and the northern parts of Australia. Playing a major rôle in the constant fight against this parasite is the technical bureau of Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., whose research is carried out on 100 acres of land at Berkhamsted Hill in Hertfordshire. The bureau recently held an open day for diplomatic representatives at which an outline of the work carried out was given.

In the "one-host" species, the tick's life cycle commences with the hatching of an egg on the ground. The resultant six-legged larva climbs a blade of grass and attaches itself to a passing cow. After engorging itself on the animal's blood, the larva moults to become an eight-legged nymph which repeats the procedure to become an adult male or female tick. The two sexes attach to the host in close proximity to each other and fertilisation takes place before the female takes her final meal of blood. She then falls to the ground to find a sheltered place for laying her eggs and the cycle starts again.

Until 1940 the company had steadily built up its knowledge of tick control in a dip market dominated by arsenicals, but in the late 1930's strains of tick resistant to arsenic had developed and in the 1940's new synthetic insecticides, such as BHC and DDT, were taking over the rôle of arsenic. Those new insecticides brought with them not only greater efficiency, but also problems in formulation, toxicity and methods of application. It was soon found also that

Three papers were given by senior executives of Rozalex: Mr. C. Starkey (director and general manager), on "Skin Care in Industry"; Mr. P. F. Bridge (chief chemist), on "Observations of the Problems of Skin Cleansing"; and Mr. W. Armstrong (senior technical executive), on "The Use of Antiseptics in Skin Cleansers."

ticks were developing resistance to new materials with alarming rapidity.

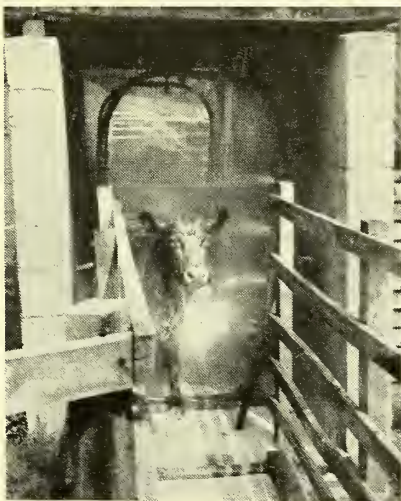
In 1955 screening tests using African *Boophilus* ticks were initiated to look for new materials, and at the same time closer checks were kept on the resistance status of ticks in countries as far apart as Australia and Colombia. For several years ticks used in this work were imported, but that proved an unsatisfactory arrangement. In 1960 experiments on the rearing of exotic species of ticks were begun, followed in 1961 by a unique step in veterinary research in Britain—the large-scale breeding of tick species from all parts of the world on cattle.



An infestation of brown ear tick (*Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*) on the ear of a cow.

New compounds are screened first against larvae, eliminating some 75 per cent. of compounds tested. In the second screen, measured doses of varying strengths of compound are placed on the backs of engorged females to establish whether egg-laying can be prevented. (Breaking the life-cycle at that point has a great advantage as the progeny of one female can remove 1.5 litres of blood from the host. In a single year, one tick is capable of producing three generations, amounting to millions of offspring.) Only 2 per cent. of compounds survive to proceed to the field screen in overseas units, where hand-spraying techniques are used on infested animals. Finally, 0.1 per cent. are left to be tested in field trials over longer periods, using mass spraying methods.

When an effective compound is found, the technique for its application to the cattle is of the utmost importance, for if the whole animal is not covered, individual ticks will survive. To make total coverage of large numbers of animals possible, Messrs. Cooper have developed a "cattle spray race," which was demonstrated to visitors. These units provide a concentrated forced spray of insecticide which thoroughly soaks each animal as it passes through, and allow for re-circulation of material. Over 2,000 sprays have been exported.



The Cooper cattle spray race is a thorough method of treating cows with insecticide.

TRADE NOTES

Change of Title. — Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, Sussex, announce that Alka Donna-gel has been renamed "Alka Donna suspension." — Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, have altered the title of phenylephrine hydrochloride ophthalmic solution 10 per cent. to phenylephrine eye drops, B.P.C., 10 per cent. w/v.

Test Marketing. — Elida, Ltd., 40 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, are to test market a 6-oz. aerosol Sunilk hair spray in Yorkshire and Lancashire during the summer months. It is being offered in different formulas for normal, dry and greasy hair.

Address for Orders. — Therapeutic Products, Ltd., request orders for Formacaine, Wulfing Formamint and Kalzana be sent direct to them at 18 Green Dragon Lane, London, N.21, from July 31 (instead of G. O. Woodward & Co., Ltd., as previously).

To Avoid Wastage. — Honorhouse Products, Ltd., 30 Norfolk Place, London, W.2, have modified their Nailform pack by replacing the bottle of powder with a tear-off strip of twelve individual packets, each containing 1 c.c. of powder—enough to make seven nails. Distributors are Chemist Brokers (a division of Food Brokers, Ltd.), Crown House, Morden, Surrey.

Discontinued. — Pharmethicals (London), Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex, have discontinued the 100 pack of Scheriproct suppositories and replaced it with a 120 pack. — BYLOX LABORATORIES, Wokingham, Berks, advise that Bylobalm has been removed from their list. — INTER-ALIA PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES, LTD., Sibley Grove, London, E.12, are no longer issuing Thiolax tablets.

Competition for Retailers. — A two weeks holiday for two in the golden sunshine of the Bahamas—plus £100 spending money—is offered as first prize in a retailers competition to be launched in September by Monogram Electric, Ltd., Lincoln House, 296 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Stockists throughout Britain and in Eire are to receive entry forms and details of the competition within the next few weeks. All retailers who stock and sell Monogram Safety-matic overblanks will be eligible to enter.

Prizewinners. — The first-prize winners in the Father's Day Window display contest organised by Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, were: — B. Thompson, R. Weston (Chemists), Ltd., 213 Ashby High Street, Scunthorpe, Lincs, and R. M. Kean, M.P.S., 57 Dellsome Lane, Welham Green, Hatfield, Herts. The success of the

competition earned an additional first prize for Roger Knowles, Cavendish Pharmacy, 42 Cavendish Street, Keighley, Yorks. Each are to have a holiday in Spain plus £20 cash. The third-prize winner was G. R. Pepper, Ltd., 3-5 Forman Street, Nottingham. There were also twenty regional prizes of £10 and a similar number of £5 prizes.

New Discount Scheme. — Ronson Products, Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey, have introduced quantity discounts for razors and appliances. Additional to the basic trade discount the company are to allow 2½ per cent. extra on orders for 4 to 11 units, 5 per cent. for 12 to 23 units, 7½ per cent. for orders for 24 to 71 units, 10 per cent. for orders of 72 to 143 units and for orders of 144 or over an extra 12½ per cent. The company believe that the new scheme will provide the independent retailer with means to combat competition from price cutters should Ronson's application for exemption from the Resale Prices Act be rejected.

Discreet "Thank you." — More than five million calendars every year are sent out as gifts by business houses

dar division of E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., Bristol, who have been making calendars for a hundred years, suggest the calendar is such a popular gift because no business can exist without customers, and a discreet "thank you" at the end of the year is a courtesy that can be a necessity as well. A well-designed calendar aids in "image-projection" mirroring a sound reputable company and acting as silent salesmen for twelve months.

French Perfume Fortnight. — The Society of French Perfumers, 74 Brook Street, London, W.1, are launching their French perfume fortnight on October 20, and to celebrate the occasion, *The Queen* is to issue a perfumed edition. By a special process, its four centre pages are "to be sprayed with jasmin." The Society, whose members now are: Balenciaga, Balmain, Caron, Chanel, Coty, Jean Dessès, Le Galion, Givenchy, Grès, Hermès, Houbigant, Lancôme, Lanvin, Lubin, Marquay, Millot, Molyneux, D'Orsay, Jean Patou, Robert Piguet, Revillon, Nina Ricci, Marcel Rochas, Maggy Rouff, Vigny, Worth, states that the fortnight, with its slogan, "Say it with French Perfume," is to be celebrated in 100 stores and in 600 chemists in the United Kingdom. The "Say it with French Perfume" window displays are to be the subject of a competition in which large money prizes and diplomas will be awarded for the most striking and original window display using the display material supplied by the Society. For judging purposes, there will be two separate categories of windows, one for chemists and one for stores.

Christmas Showrooms

THE following have been notified: — GOYA, LTD., North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, July 20-22.

ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., Grosvenor Hotel, London, S.W.1, July 19-22.

Bonus Offers

ALBERTO-CULVER CO., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1. New Dawn holding hair spray. 16 invoiced as 12 plus free counter display unit.

ASHE LABORATORIES, LTD., Ashetree Works, Kingston Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. Kiss Curl by Bandbox. 12 invoiced as 11. Gold Spot roll-on deodorant. 12 invoiced as 10.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon, Leeds. Moorland health and liver salts. 2-doz., 12 invoiced as 11; 12-doz., 12 invoiced as 10.

EUGENE, LTD., Crown House, 9-17 Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10. Wisp and Spring 6 oz. and 8 oz. aerosol hair sprays. 13 invoiced as 12. Until end of August.

JOHNSON & WAYNE, LTD., 73 High Street, Lewes, Sussex. Jacques Heim perfume. 2½ per cent. discount on wholesale price—30 days' invoice.

TONI Co., Hawley Lane, Farnborough, Hants. Toni Creme hair lightener. 12 packs invoiced as ten.

Premium Offers

GERBER BABY COUNCIL, 10 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, are running a buy-four-get-one-free promotion during July. The offer will first be made to retailers during the week commencing July 19.



The well-groomed "Celia," best selling calendar in the E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., range.

throughout Britain. A number of companies have never used any other medium as end-of-year gifts. The calen-



Winning display in Old Spice window competition.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

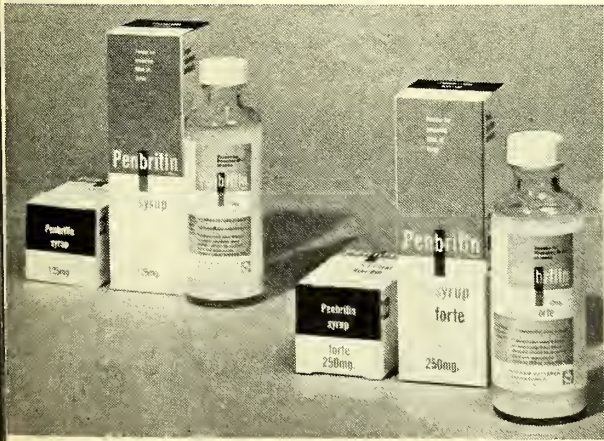
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Addition to Range.—W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds, have recently introduced to their Moorland range, health and liver salts, Moorland health and liver salts are offered in one size only.

Influenza Virus Vaccine.—Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, are re-introducing Flugen "aqueous" inactivated influenza vaccine for prophylaxis during the autumn and winter of 1965/66. The vaccine, formulated by the Wright-Fleming Institute, is said to contain those virus strains considered most likely to cause influenza during the coming winter, and its formulation has been approved by the Medical Research Council. Flugen is available in 1-ml ampoules packed singly and in boxes of six and also in 10-dose vials. Flugen-E (emulsified vaccine) is not to be made available during the coming season.

Calcium Drink. — Britanol, Ltd., Swinton Hall Road, Swinton, have appointed Chemist Brokers, a division of Food Brokers, Ltd., Crown House, Morden, Surrey, to be their sole selling agents for Cal-Fresh, a unique new product providing calcium with vitamin C in a delicious orange drink. The company point out that the preparation fills a gap in the market and is a useful addition for the diet counter. Chemist Brokers are also to be the sole agents for Simbix dietary biscuits that are also manufactured by Britanol, Ltd.

Double Strength.—Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce that Penbritin syrup is now available in a double strength, 250 mgm. per 5 mil. The new syrup is to be known as Penbritin syrup forte. This new strength has been introduced to cater for adults, especially geriatric patients, who have difficulty in swallowing capsules, and where higher dosages are considered necessary for children suffering from severe infections. Penbritin syrup forte is available as a powder for preparing 60 mil of fruit flavoured syrup. When dispensed each 5 mil teaspoonful contains 250 mgm. ampicillin B.P.



COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Initial Marketing.—Recently, Lever Brothers & Associates, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches, launched in the Anglia and Lancashire television areas an entirely new beauty tablet. The product, which is called Dove, claims to set new standards in skin care. It is the only washing tablet on the U.K. market which is said to contain 25 per cent. cleansing cream.

With Colour Magnifier. — Alberto-Culver Co., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1, have recently launched New Dawn holding hair spray, an aerosol hair spray said to contain, "a



colour magnifier" which "brings highlights to even the dullest hair, and actually brightens without tinting. New Dawn holding hair spray is in four colours — blonde, brown, auburn and black."

New Designs.—André Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, Fulham, London, S.W.6, have adopted new designs for their range of perfumed hair lacquer with lanolin, incorporating a striking

motif in pink, white, black and gold surmounted by a pink cap. The aerosol packs of crystal clear hair spray have also been redesigned in blue, white, black and gold labels topped by a blue cap.

Curls and Deodorant.—Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., Ashetree Works, Kingston Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, have



launched two new cosmetic products. Kiss Curl by Bandbox is claimed to be the result of seven years' development and it allows "the creation of cheek curls, flick-ups, fringes, twirls, etc., all in 30 seconds." Kiss Curl brushes out instantly when required. An addition to the successful Gold Spot range is Gold Spot roll-on deodorant packed in display outers containing six.

Hair Colour.—Nestle Colotone distributed by Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, is offered in nine shades:—Blonde, light auburn, dark auburn, chestnut brown, medium brown, dark



brown, silver, smoke and black. The preparation is said to lather-in quickly and evenly and the surplus rinses out. A hair conditioner has been blended in the preparation so that the treatment leaves hair glossy and well-groomed. The colouring is said to last up to six shampoos.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

A Judge's Decision

A HIGH Court judge has refused to grant to Mr. R. C. Miller Dickson (a director of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.), an injunction restraining the Pharmaceutical Society from proceeding with, or voting upon, its motion on new pharmacies (see p. 53). The special general meeting that the Society has arranged for July 25 at the Royal Albert Hall, London, can therefore take place and members have the right to express their views on the merits of the motion at that meeting. The Society's counsel has, however, given to the court an undertaking that even if the motion is passed by the meeting, no steps will be taken to enforce its terms, nor will the motion be binding upon members, until after final judgment in an action brought by Mr. Miller Dickson against the Society which claims, among other things, that the proposed motion is not within the Society's powers or purposes (see *C. & D.*, July 3, p. 1). Mr. Justice Plowman, who heard the application for an injunction, has directed that there should be a speedy trial of this main action which may well mean that it may be heard in October or November of this year, or January next year.

To any member who is led to believe that the High Court decision is in any sense a real victory for the Society, it must be pointed out that the judge was at pains to emphasise that he was not dismissing the injunction application on the grounds that a *prima facie* case had not been made out by Mr. Miller Dickson. To have considered that question he might have needed to reserve judgment and his decision could well have been delivered after the meeting had been held, so rendering it ineffectual. The grounds for the decision were, he said, on the "balance of convenience," that is, it would have caused undue inconvenience to the Society's members if the injunction were granted. Thus, although the second battle may have gone the way of the Pharmaceutical Society (preliminary skirmishes took place at the annual meeting, of course), neither side has yet been forced to show its full strength. The next clash comes on July 25. If on that occasion the membership gives support to the Society's proposals, the stage will be set for one of the most important legal decisions to affect the profession of pharmacy since the "Jenkin" judgment of 1921. If, on the other hand, the motion on new pharmacies is defeated, there will presumably be no need for further litigation.

The competence of the Society, within the terms of its charters, to enforce the motion if it is passed at the meeting remains, of course, *sub judice*, but as we have

stated, the merits of the motion itself can be, and manifestly will be, fully discussed by the membership at the meeting. When the motion was originally announced, we gave it our qualified approval on the grounds that it might represent a useful stepping-stone towards a further advance in the future. We remain of that opinion.

Drug Share Movements

SOME GOOD RESULTS

SEVERAL companies in the pharmaceutical list who reported results during the last quarter had good news for shareholders.

Boots Pure Drug Co. profits rose to £13.9 millions (from £11.6 millions) and the final dividend of 8 per cent. made the total for the year 12 per cent., as forecast. At around their current price of 15s. 6d. the 5s. Ordinary shares yield $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., based on the latest dividend, a dividend covered more than twice by earnings. A second interim dividend of 10 per cent. from Aspro-Nicholas made the total for the year $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than was paid in respect of 1963-64. For the 1964-65 trading period Hodders' shareholders are to receive a larger distribution—the proposed final payment of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. makes a total for the year of 25 per cent.—an increase of 5 per cent. There is also a special distribution of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (against nil).

Against a forecast of not less than £45,000 group profits of Sadler & Co. for 1964 were £62,069. The dividend is being lifted 1 per cent. to 8 per cent., with a final of 3 per cent.

As forecast, the final dividend of Cussons Group 2s. Ordinary shares is to be 5-1d. per share to make 6-6d. per share for the year.

The proposed final dividend of Sanitas Trust of 25 per cent. makes a total of 40 per cent. for the year (against 39.6 per cent.). The 2s. Ordinary shares are currently priced around 13s. ex dividend, at which they yield $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. based on the latest dividend.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

CONVERSIONS INTO VITRIOL

From "*The Sceptical Chymist*," by Robert Boyle, 1661
AND I also remember, that I met with a certain kind of mar-chasite, that lay together in great quantities under ground, which did, even in my chamber, in so few hours begin of itself to turne into vitriol. . . . But to return to what I was saying of nitre; as nature made this salt-petre out of the once almost an inodorous earth it was bread in and did not find a very stinking and corrosive acid liquor, and a sharp alcalizate salt to compound it of, though these be the bodies into which the fire dissolves it; so it were not necessary that nature should make up all metals and other minerals of pre-existent salt, and sulphur, and mercury, though such bodies might by fire be obtained from it. Which one consideration duly weighed is very considerable in the present controversy: and to this agree well the relations of our two German chymists; for besides that it cannot be convincingly proved, it is not so much as likely that so languid and moderate a heat as that within the mines, should carry up to so great a height, though in the forme of fumes, salt, sulphur, and mercury; since we find in our distillations, that it requires a considerable degree of fire to raise so much as to the height of one foot not only salt, but even mercury itself, in close vessels. And if it be objected, that it seems by the stink that is sometimes observed when lightning falls down here below, that sulphureous steams may ascend very high without any extraordinary degree of heat; it may be answered, among other things, that the sulphur of silver is by chymists said to be a fixt sulphur, though not altogether so well digested as that of gold.

DEPOSIT INTEREST: Another interesting sample was a partly full bottle of sherry containing a white deposit on the bottom of the bottle. The white substance was shown to be a barbiturate—a dangerous substance to take with alcohol.—*Report of the Birmingham city analyst for the fourth quarter of 1964.*

"OPEN SHOP"

An unscripted commentary on the special problems of the pharmacist in general practice

E. C. TENNER

WELL, the stage is now set and it would appear that adequate arrangements are being made for the attendance of the actors and audience so that we should be able to expect quite a meeting on July 25. I cannot blame the Council for booking such a venue, indeed they had little choice, but I cannot conceive that such numbers will attend and that there will be any lack of seating for them. It is a great pity that this matter has had to be rushed in the way it has. I should have thought that the late autumn would have been more suitable. Firstly, it would have avoided the main holiday season and secondly it would have given the branches a reasonable opportunity to discuss this important subject.

A Pretty Problem

Urban Semper (*C. & D.*, June 19, p. 630), sets what appears to be a pretty little problem. At the time of writing this his challenge has not been met by Xrayser and Mr. Youings appears to be shy of giving a public answer to it. On the face of it this would appear to be an ideal case for a trial of the suggestion I have previously made regarding adjusting contractual hours to fit individual businesses. I would suggest a contract with the National Health Service for dispensing from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., and an agreement with Council for the sale of poisons to be restricted to the same periods. During the afternoon the pharmacist could then be at leisure. He might even, to their mutual enjoyment, join the doctor in a round of golf. Returning to his shop in the evening fully refreshed he would be able to relieve the staff who had been carrying on with the routine work and the sale of those many items not requiring his supervision. Since there would be only one doctor involved he should be able to cope with the evening surgery single-handed.

Locally, the pace has quickened regarding the introduction of a five-day week. Our Chamber of Trade had hoped that it would be possible to start a scheme in the early autumn but quite a number of traders (multiple and private), including tailors, outfitters, shoe shops, etc., have decided to introduce all-day Wednesday closing at once. The town centre pharmacists have met and come to a unanimous decision to join the scheme. Indeed, if we were to retain any staff to run our businesses we had little option. We should very much like to start at the same time as the other traders, but, of course, once again we find that we are not as other men; we must obtain permission. We have, however, put forward to our Executive Council what we consider to be a fair and reasonable scheme and can only hope that the members of the Hours of Service Committee fully understand the problems of running and staffing a pharmacy in this year of 1965. We, of course, confidently expect the full support of our local Pharmaceutical Committee.

A Respite

It is rare in retail pharmacy that one has the opportunity to breathe a sigh of genuine relief, but the news that the operative date of the new Weights and Measures Regulations had been postponed for another year caused my staff and myself to breathe such a sigh. It is quite obvious that the authorities had not the remotest idea of the impossible task they were expecting retail pharmacists to undertake. Compared with this operation the Purchase Tax alteration capers indulged in by one particular Chancellor some years ago (never was so much time wasted by so many for so little practical result) paled into insignificance, and to have chosen the height of the staff holiday season as a commencing date was just about the last straw. No doubt there will

be some problems left for us in July 1966—none of us can expect all non-conforming stocks to have been cleared in one short year—but at least they will be on a much smaller scale. I am aware that the National Pharmaceutical Union has been in the forefront in bringing this problem to the notice of the Board of Trade and I feel that all retail pharmacists should congratulate them on the practical results of their efforts. They may not always succeed in what they attempt, and sometimes we may even feel that they are not attempting the right things, but we must all admit that they do try to do things for us, and I, for one, have a great deal of sympathy and admiration for a trier.

NEW BOOKS

Emulsions: Theory and Practice

P. BECHER. American Chemical Society Monograph No. 162. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, United States. Distributors in United Kingdom: Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. 9 × 6 in. Pp. xi + 440. Second edition. 176s.

THE first edition of this book, which appeared in 1957, quickly established itself as a most useful standard reference work on emulsions. The text of the new edition has grown by almost a hundred pages. About a third of the textual matter is new and much of the remainder has been rewritten. The layout of the book is essentially unchanged. A sound foundation has been laid down in the first chapter which covers, in a brief but thorough way, the topics of surface and interfacial tensions and the effect on them of added surface active agents. The excellent review of the physical properties of emulsions has been largely rewritten. The research and development chemist interested in particle size studies and the flow properties of emulsions is well catered for. The growth of this section reflects the fundamental studies of Mason and his co-workers in the past few years and the growing interest in the rôle that the interfacial film plays in influencing emulsion viscosity. This chapter is probably best read in conjunction with the last one in the book, which describes the testing of emulsion properties. It is particularly useful to have gathered together fairly detailed methods of measuring droplet size, bulk and interfacial rheological properties, surface and interfacial activity and the electrical properties of emulsions. Emulsion theory and the techniques of emulsion making have been well covered. The commercial emulsifying equipment described is, naturally, of American origin and the trade names are unfamiliar to British eyes. For a book which sets out to be a standard reference manual the chemistry of emulsifying agents has been allocated surprisingly little space, only twenty-three pages in fact. The cationic agents receive less than a page and lanolin and its derivatives only eight and a half lines. Although a detailed bibliography has been included, there is need for more basic information to be included in the text. The author has wisely given only the simplest outline of pharmaceutical and cosmetic emulsion formulation. This has been supplemented by an excellent three-page review of modern literature dealing with those topics, for which sixty-one references are given. The list of commercially available emulsifying agents has disappeared from the new edition. Apparently the speed with which it became out of date made its inclusion of limited value, furthermore, similar lists are published elsewhere at regular intervals. Its omission may be regretted by some, for it was useful to refer to when confronted with a formula in an American journal that contained references to commercial products not on sale in the United Kingdom. In conclusion, the book is well printed and bound, with clear line diagrams. Its main value probably lies in the completeness with which the technical and theoretical aspects of emulsions are covered, together with the very large number of references cited on all the topics. "Becher" will continue to be the standard reference work for student, teacher, research worker and development chemist.—R.F.W.

COSMETICS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA

A "do-it-yourself" period in make-up

THE aim of nearly every Victorian Miss was to become a Victorian Mrs., and to help her she had the advantage of living in an age of discovery and invention. Unlike her unfortunate grandparents, she was not compelled, if she wanted to use cosmetics, to put up with such diabolical preparations as Spanish white, which clogged the pores like enamel and is held accountable for some deaths among users. Unlike her parents (if she was rich) she was not sent "to take the waters" until she was almost washed away. The array of cosmetics available to the Victorian Miss almost wafted her into the twentieth century.

At the Great Exhibition of 1851 the names of the manufacturers who showed cosmetics echo down the century: Gibbs (one of the first makers to perfume their soap), Knight, Yardley (who had a "corner" in the lavender fields of Mitcham). Soaps and perfumery formed a special section in the exhibition, and Britain alone submitted 351 separate entries. Britain was a leader in the soap market and France led in perfume, though one maker of Cologne was so convinced of his ultimate success that he had installed a fountain distributing (yes, you've guessed it) eau de Cologne. In Paris there were 700 people making cosmetics.

Everybody has heard of brown Windsor soup, but what about brown Windsor soap? That was then a speciality of Yardleys, and carried an embossed reproduction of the most "with-it" home of the time—Windsor Castle. Windsor soap became so famous that continental manufacturers were using the title as if it were a kind of magic word.

Cosmetic Imports

Any impression of the Victorian Miss as a demure, scrubbed and rather permissive little creature is somewhat disturbed by the knowledge that in 1850 Britain imported £30,000 worth of cosmetics. Cleanliness might be next to godliness but it needed more than a daily bath to fit the young female to compete in the great outside world, more particularly as women were in an excess of half a million over the men. For all that, the Victorian age was water-conscious, and that enabled perfumes to be more subtle. Favourite flavours of the century were rose, lilac and heliotrope, and though perfume was gradually made on a larger and larger scale in Britain the most succulent varieties still came from Paris. It seems strange in view of later developments that the United States had no place in the perfumery stakes at all during the nineteenth century.

It is often supposed that "do-it-yourself" is something peculiar to our own time. When, however, we read of the recipes for make-it-yourself perfume that were circulated during Victoria's reign we emerge less sure in that belief. Some of the notions then circulated seem rather irrational: for instance, girls who were too shy to buy rouge were told that a suitable substitute was spirit of wine rubbed on to the cheeks with a piece of crimson silk.

Some of the dodges of the Byronic Miss, such as dropping belladonna into the eyes to make the pupils large and lustrous were dramatic enough, but one rather frightful substitute for a face-cream was a piece of raw veal bandaged over the cheeks for the night. Mutton fat was also a useful multi-purpose cosmetic. Although tooth-paste in tubes was still in the future, dentifrices were readily available in more mundane forms. One could prepare one's own with cuttle-fish bone and crushed charcoal, arousing speculative wonder at the ingenuity of the Victorian Miss who went around trying to get hold of cuttle-fish bones.

Until the end of the century mascara was considered somewhat "fast," but for those who were not afraid to challenge convention the industrious could make their own by holding a saucer over an oil-lamp and applying the black residue with a camel-haired brush. It was also considered

a good thing (to the delight of wine-merchants) to wash one's face in wine, and beeswax was regarded correct for the fingernails, though toe-nails were still forbidden areas.

The Victorian "ad-men" mixed up their messages. They could be prosaic in marketing a "blackhead extraction fluid" or go to town with a "Blush Rose" or "*Lait Virginal*." Not surprisingly the quacks and the cranks joined in the struggle, and some of the preparations were downright dangerous. Rouge and perfume were admissible, but lipstick (thinly disguised as lipsalve) took a long time to become acceptable. The Victorian Miss was told to bite her lip to get a nice agreeable colour. Anyone who was prepared to be a bit saucy could dab on a spot of perfume. As the century drew to its close, and the Queen as she grew older, might refuse to have her portrait on the coins altered in step with her age, but still, as some writer put it "the entirely unaided face is becoming more and more rare." Rare or not, it is still to be seen on a proportion of the female population even today.

Any Business Questions?

I understand that capital gains tax will not arise on owner-occupied houses. I have a house in which I live most of the time, and also a little bungalow at the seaside. Am I exempt on both, please?

No. You can elect which is to be your main place of residence and you will then be assessed on sale of the other residence in respect of any gain accruing between budget day, April 6, and the date of sale.

We have heard a lot about grouse moors and the like in connection with expenses, but I am a representative for a cosmetics manufacturer. I have never seen a grouse moor in my life, but I do receive a small expense allowance, £5 a week, part of which is spent in entertaining. What is my position, please?

You will be assessed on that part of your expense allowance which is spent on entertaining as if it were your income. If instead of a fixed allowance, your company simply reimbursed the expenses which you incur you would not be liable, but the company would have to pay tax without being allowed a deduction for your entertaining.

Our pharmacy is run as a limited company. We have received an offer for our freehold premises which is very attractive. Will the business have to pay capital gains tax, please, and if so, at what rate?

THE company will be liable to capital gains tax on any difference between the amount received for the premises and their value on budget day. The rate will not be the normal 30 per cent. but the interim rate for companies of 35 per cent., or the full corporation tax rate (probably 40 per cent.) if you do not dispose of the premises this year.

If I pay a premium for a lease, can I get any tax relief?

UNDER the Finance Act, 1963, you can write over the remaining term of the lease an amount equal to the sum on which the person who received the premium is chargeable to income tax.

How should work in progress be valued in a manufacturing business, please? Is it necessary to include overheads?

WORK in progress is a form of stock and the general rule is that it should be valued at the lower of cost or market value. For that purpose market value is normally taken as the price which would be realised on sale in the market normally used. Cost is usually the cost of labour, materials and direct expenses plus, where appropriate, a proportion of overhead expenses. The latter is not an essential and is a matter of policy for the proprietors. The main point is to be consistent year by year once a method is adopted.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN EXAMINATION CONCESSION WITHDRAWN

Byelaw on post-graduate training also to be implemented

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain which met on July 6 and 7 accepted a recommendation of its Education Committee that the Concession in the Examination Regulations allowing entrants with only two advance-level subjects to begin a valid period of pre-graduate practical training, should be withdrawn immediately. It was further agreed that in future the byelaw which recognised only post-graduate practical training for degree students would be fully implemented.

THE PRESIDENT congratulated Mr. W. J. Tristram on his appointment as a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, for services to the National Health Service which, the president said, had been well-received by the members of the Society.

MR. TRISTRAM in thanking the president said it gave him great satisfaction to know that the honour which had been conferred upon him had given satisfaction to his colleagues with whom he had been associated for many years in his work for pharmacy, and that they felt that the honour was one in which they had a share.

THE PRESIDENT extended a warm welcome to Mr. George Griffenhagen, director of communications of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and editor of the Journal of that Association, as a distinguished guest at the Council table.

It was reported that fourteen persons had been registered as 'student' during June compared with six in June 1964, making a total of 115 registrations for the year compared with 146 registrations in the same period in 1964.

Practical Training for Diploma Students

The Education Committee minutes referred to correspondence from the Privy Council relating to the alterations to the examination regulations submitted for confirmation and approval. One of the alterations would have the effect of recognising in the future only post-graduate practical training for diploma students. It was agreed that the matter should be the subject of further correspondence. Arising out of a suggestion made by the Privy Council concerning practical training, it was decided to re-convene the subcommittee appointed to consider the conditions under which practical training was obtained. The following were appointed as members of the subcommittee: Professor Campbell, Mr. W. M. Darling, Dr. Hartley, Messrs. J. P. Kerr and C. W. Maplethorpe, Professor Rowson and Mr. D. E. Sparshott.

It was reported that Dr. M. Mitchard had been awarded the Degree of doctor of philosophy, University of London, and had submitted a copy of his thesis for the library. Forty-eight applications had been received from pharmacists and students for research grants for the 1965/66 session. The President, Mr. Maplethorpe (chairman, Educational Committee), and Dr. K. R. Capper were appointed as the adjudicating committee to consider those applications.

A letter from the Council for National Academic Awards was received following correspondence in which the Council of the Society had pressed their view that the degree to be awarded under the auspices of the C.N.A.A. should be that of bachelor of pharmacy. In the letter it was stated:

"After very careful consideration of your letter the Council decided to adhere to its original decision that the degree of bachelor of science (B.Sc.) should be awarded to students who successfully complete approved courses in pharmacy. The Council continues to believe that if it were to offer a degree of bachelor of pharmacy this would create a precedent for a proliferation of degree titles, which it wishes to avoid".

The minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee were presented by the Chairman, Miss M. A. BURR. Special grants had been made to three members and in respect of the children of a widow. The Committee were informed that in addition to the annuitants there were 71 persons in receipt

of regular grants from the Benevolent Fund; of them 11 were married and there were 17 dependent children. It was reported that a further payment of £300 to the Fund had been received from the estate of the late Mr. Arthur Hall, M.P.S., Worcester Park. Grants had been made or were recommended in respect of four widows of pharmacists, three members, one dependent of a member, and five orphans. It was noted that a donation from the Aberdeen and N.E. Scottish Branch had been the proceeds of a motor car treasure hunt. The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Organisation Committee were presented by the chairman, Mr. W. J. TRISTRAM, who reported that accommodation for the annual general, the branch representatives' and the branch secretaries' meetings in 1966 had been provisionally booked for May 18, May 19, and October 12 respectively at Connaught Rooms.

Special Meeting Requisition

Following the Cardiff requisition for a Special General Meeting (C. & D., June 12, p.611), Mr. Maplethorpe and Dr. Parkinson had visited Cardiff and discussed the requisition with the signatories. After considering a report of the discussions, the Committee asked that further contact be made with the members resident in Cardiff and that authority be given to the President and officers to take action appropriate to the circumstances arising.

The question of having available a panel of speakers trained in taking part in radio and television interviews affecting pharmacy was considered and it was agreed that a panel should be set up. The speakers chosen would attend a course of basic training and instruction on the techniques used by interviewers.

Some members had complained about inaccurate references which had appeared in certain newspapers regarding the Albert Hall meeting. The Committee felt that it was desirable for members to consult the Society when approached by the Press for a statement on matters of national pharmaceutical interest.

THE TREASURER (Mr. H. Steinman) presented the minutes of the meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee. It was reported that following previous instructions the relative merits of hiring or of purchasing a van for transporting the "Medicines—with care" exhibition had been considered. As it was evident that it would be financially advantageous, a diesel 30-cwt. van was bought.

The purchase was reported of a facsimile of the *Herbal Apuleius Barbarus*, an early 12th century manuscript, which was believed to be the earliest Herbal written and illustrated in Great Britain. Authority was given to purchase two silver castor oil spoons, in one case with the silver mark 1827 and inscribed with the name of the maker 'C. Gibson, Inventor, 71 Bishopsgate St. Within', and in the other case with the silver mark 1835.

It was agreed that the Investment subcommittee for the ensuing year be the president, vice-president, treasurer, the chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee, and one other member of the Finance and General Purposes Committee acting in rotation at each meeting of the subcommittee. The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Publications Committee were also presented received and adopted.

Mr. J. B. GROSSET presented the minutes of the Practice Committee together with those of its subcommittees on General, Hospital and Agricultural and Veterinary Practice. The General Practice subcommittee decided that Branches should be asked for information on the planning of pharmaceutical services at the local level, with particular reference to the amalgamation and association of businesses already taking place. The Hospital Practice subcommittee considered the need for a unified consultative body to represent the interests of the profession

to the Ministry of Health, and suggested that the Practice Committee provided a nucleus for such a consultative body. It was agreed that the attention of the Department of Home and Health for Scotland should be directed to the distribution without pharmaceutical control of prepacked medicines from various departments of certain Scottish hospitals. The Agricultural and Veterinary subcommittee drew attention to the fire hazard that might arise when sodium chlorate was spilt or was packed in unsuitable containers and recommended that pharmacists be advised to inform customers of the hazard.

It was reported that the Society had been invited to submit evidence to the Sainsbury Committee, which had been set up to inquire into the relationship of the pharmaceutical industry with the National Health Service. A special subcommittee was appointed to prepare evidence for submission by the Society.

In view of the report in the *British Medical Journal*, July 3, of three recent deaths in one area in which the prolonged ingestion of phenacetin had been a factor, it was resolved that the Scientific Advisory Committee be asked to consider the status of phenacetin in medicinal preparations with a view to submissions being made to the Dunlop Committee by the

Society. The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Law Committee were presented by the chairman (Mr. Kerr). During May the premises of 994 authorised sellers and 372 traders had been visited by the Society's inspectors or agents.

Six cases of alleged infringement of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933 had been considered. It was recommended that proceedings be instituted against three persons, one of whom was an authorised seller and that warning letters be sent to one authorised seller and to two traders.

The minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee were presented by the chairman (Mr. Darling). The closing of a drug store that had been the subject of several complaints had been noted. The opening of a pharmacy in a supermarket had been the subject of a preliminary report and further enquiries were being made. The Committee's disapproval was reported in respect of a hair-dressing establishment that was operating in the rear room of new premises with access only through the pharmacy. The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

BRANCH EVENTS

PLYMOUTH

Celebration Dinner

FIFTY years' service to pharmacy by Mr. C. Condy U'Ren and Mr. R. S. Gollop was celebrated by the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently by entertaining the two veterans to dinner. Mr. U'Ren and Mr. Gollop served their apprenticeship together, studied in London together, one at the "Square" and one at Chelsea. Both entered the army at the same time during the 1914-18 war, were demobbed together and returned to Plymouth to continue their pharmaceutical careers. Over the years both have held all the offices open to them in the local Pharmaceutical Committee, branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and N.P.U. and in the National Health Service. MR. E. W. CHANTER (the Branch chairman) thanked them on behalf of the Branch for their services to pharmacy. Mrs. U'Ren was presented with a bouquet.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

The Way Ahead

SPEAKING on the theme "Where do we go from here?" at the annual meeting of the Tunbridge Wells Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union, recently, MR. A. HOWELLS (a member of the Executive) dealt first with events at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. The multiples, he said, had tried to rig the meeting by packing it with their employees in an attempt to kill the Council's motion (see *C. & D.*, April 17, p. 394) on the conduct of new pharmacies. The motion would be put again to a special meeting of the Society and it was absolutely vital that every pharmacist should make the effort to attend that meeting. A second Council motion, that had also yet to be debated, was essential, he said, if the Pharmaceutical Society was to have any say at all in the training boards for retail distributive trades that were to be set up by the Government. If pharmacists' assistants were to be trained, then that must be done by pharmacists themselves and not by a body drawn from other retail trades. Dealing with the problems faced by pharmacists in rural areas, notably that of dispensing doctors, Mr.

Howells said that there was still a need for more factual information about what actually went on those areas, particularly regarding the "one mile limit." Rural pharmacists who could pass on relevant information to Queen Square would be doing a service to pharmacy. Mr. Howells said he regarded the rural subsidy as only a stop-gap measure. Of N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., Mr. Howells said that what had been done so far was only a beginning. The company now had a waiting list for shares. It enjoyed first-class financial advice. The immediate need was for more N.P.U. products but they must be carefully selected to avoid duplication of established lines. A vote of thanks to Mr. Howells was proposed by MISS M. WALLIS.

EAST METROPOLITAN

Flavours

THE two basic senses involved in the appreciation of flavour—odour and taste—were unlike the other senses in that there were no units of comparison for taste or odour, stated MR. W. R. LITTLEJOHN (Editor, *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*) at a meeting of the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and the West Ham Association of Pharmacists, recently. The four basic tastes, sweet, sour, salt and bitter, were a combination of sensations on the taste buds and the odour receptors, he explained. Taste buds were a complex system of nerve-endings on the tongue, sweet at the tip, sour and salt on the sides and bitter at the back and they became more localised as the biological scale was ascended from fish to man. Stimulation by one or more of the characteristic tastes caused an electrical impulse to reach the brain via the appropriate cranial nerves. With odour only one cranial nerve (the first) was utilised but with taste sensations three or possibly four were involved. The four basic tastes took different times to travel: salt 0.307 secs., sweet 0.446 secs., sour 0.189 secs., and bitter 1.082 secs. Taste and smell also lagged behind the other senses in their reaction time, which was 0.5 secs., while that for sound was 0.146 secs., for touch 0.149

secs., and for sight 0.189 secs. That relative slowness was due to the fact that taste and smell were not now primary means of survival and had been blunted by civilisation. The basic tastes could be simulated by a variety of substances and by using appropriate substances for each factor the taste of anything could be matched. Discussing the individual tastes Mr. Littlejohn said that salt contributed greatly to the full taste of other substances. Its presence could be detected at levels as low as 0.016 per cent. Sour taste was usually associated with the taste of the citrus fruits. The taste of sour milk was due to butyric acid. It had been said that hydrochloric acid could be detected at a dilution of four parts per million. Sweet taste such as sugar, he went on, could be detected at one part per two hundred while saccharin could be detected at 1 part in 100,000 and the sweetest substance known to man, 2-amino-4-nitro-propoxybenzene, could be detected at 2 parts in 1 million. Bitter taste was usually associated with quinine and strychnine or the herbal preparations from gentian or quassia. One substance—known as Bitrex—was said to be the most bitter substance in the world. It was said to be detectable in one part in two and a half millions and was suggested for denaturing alcohol. External factors played a large part in the perception of flavour—the influence of pleasant surroundings of a restaurant and the colour of the product were well known. In commerce lemon jellies coloured red sold much more slowly than those coloured the conventional yellow. Actual plant materials, as well as spices and essential oils and oleo-resins derived from them might be used as flavours, said Mr. Littlejohn. With soft fruits such as blackberries and raspberries it was impossible to isolate the true flavour from the rest of the product and those flavours were simulated by the mixing of synthetic products. Thanks to the discovery of an increasing number of available synthetic aromatics a much better match could now be made. There were also the developed flavours such as those produced by fermentation in cheese, ginger beer and wines.

Quality Control in Hospitals

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE

THE principle of individual responsibility for the quality control of drugs has not been fully appreciated in the system that has developed in the United Kingdom, said MR. J. W. HADGRAFT recently at a symposium organised by the Guild of Public Pharmacists. The symposium, on "Quality Control and the Hospital Pharmacist," was held in conjunction with the International Hospital Equipment and Medical Services Exhibition at Olympia. Mr. Hadgraft was discussing a recent Ministry of Health circular (H.M. (65) 22, see C. & D., March 27, p. 301) that dealt with the quality control of hospital supplies of drugs and dressings, and indicating the reasons why he felt that hospital administrators should co-operate fully with their pharmaceutical colleagues in ensuring that adequate arrangements were made for such control. Dealing with his allegation on the principle of individual responsibility, he said that in the first place, pharmacists had relied on the warranty of their suppliers when obtaining drugs. Secondly, they had tended to rely on the traditional approach to dispensing, which almost made it an affront to the professional integrity of the pharmacist to suggest that he was capable of making a mistake in the course of compounding a medicine. Neither of those principles could be relied upon in modern hospital pharmaceutical practice and pharmacists would be failing in their professional responsibility if they continued to rely upon the traditional approach. Their responsibilities were clearly defined in the report of the European Technical Meeting on "The Quality of Pharmaceutical Preparations" held in Warsaw in 1961. On the subject of the hospital pharmacist's responsibility, that report stated, "This responsibility begins with the receipt of the starting materials or prepared medicines and extends throughout manufacture and storage of the preparations. Even beyond that it is clearly the pharmacist's duty to ensure that medicines dispensed are sufficiently stable to last until administered to the patient. This responsibility obviously necessitates a study of the stability of the drugs and of the containers and conditions in which they are stored."

Increasing Appreciation

An increasing appreciation of the need to exercise control over the production, sale and use of drugs in Great Britain was reflected in the setting up of the Committee on Safety of Drugs; a further indication of official concern was to be seen in the new medicines legislation that was being drafted at the present time.

Although the precise form that that legislation would take was unknown, it was reasonably certain that hospital pharmaceutical departments would be subjected to a system of inspection to ensure that medicines were prepared and stored under conditions that safeguarded their accurate preparation and that they retained their potency during

storage before issue. Such a system presupposed that pharmaceutical departments would have the facilities for carrying out quality control of the preparations that they manufactured and bought. Experience gained in London and other parts of the country in testing drugs submitted to regional purchasing committees under competitive tenders had shown that products offered could not always be relied on to comply with official requirements. The testing of samples was not just a job that could be done once a year when tenders were under consideration. Regular checks should be made throughout the year on batches of material routinely supplied under contract. It could be argued that competitive prices had had a lowering effect on the quality of drugs. Indeed, if advice of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry was accepted and only branded products used, confidence in the drugs handled could be 100 per cent. That point of view did not bear examination. Mr. Hadgraft then gave examples of branded drugs, samples of which had been found unsatisfactory. Generally speaking, however, he said, the pharmaceutical industry in this country set itself high standards and maintained them. But even after the careful controls exercised by the industry had been observed a few deficient products could still get through and the hospital pharmacist should be able to carry out spot checks on the products of the industry and by so doing, should be able to co-operate with the industry in raising the standards even higher.

Practice in Other Countries

Pharmacists in other European countries, said Mr. Hadgraft, had been conscious of their responsibilities in this matter. In Denmark, there was a particularly well organised system of control including a system of licensing of suppliers similar to that envisaged in the new legislation in the U.K. Pharmaceutical suppliers were divided into two categories, those licensed to supply and those that were not. Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations obtained from licensed suppliers must be subjected by the pharmacist to identity tests only, before they could be used or issued to the patient. Supplies obtained from unlicensed manufacturers not only had to be subjected to identity tests but also to full quantitative analytical control. Hospital pharmacists bore the full responsibility for the quality of preparations obtained from unlicensed sources. Whilst quality control of preparations made in the pharmacy was not legally required State inspectors visited the department annually to inspect production and control records and take samples of preparations made in the department.

Considering the proposals recently circulated by the Ministry of Health, Mr. Hadgraft said that the increasing sophistication of modern drugs had complicated enormously the methods and apparatus required to carry out

complete quality control over many of the drugs in common use in hospitals. The whole approach to quality control was in the course of revolutionary change and the knowledge that a preparation contained 99.9 per cent. of the active substance was no longer sufficient. From the point of view of toxicity and side-effects, the 0.1 per cent. of impurity might be an even more important consideration.

Essential Knowledge

Quality control was part of the whole process of drug production and it was necessary to know that the manufacturer was capable of exercising the necessary control measures throughout the entire process. That knowledge could only be available if there were regular inspection of the manufacturers by competent observers. So long as there was no system of licensing of manufacturers it was necessary for a list of approved suppliers to be compiled by the supply division of the Ministry such as was envisaged in the Ministry's circular. The list was not to be published or issued to the contracting authorities but the information would be made available in confidence on application to the Ministry. Provision was made for companies to be approved over the whole range of their products or over a limited range and the list would be kept up to date by removal of companies no longer considered to be suitable.

It was proposed that inspection should be carried out by representatives of the supply division of the Ministry in association with hospital pharmacists. In order that inspection should be effective hospital pharmacists undertaking that responsibility should have some special knowledge of quality control in the pharmaceutical industry. Hospital pharmacy needed to recruit pharmacists who were willing to supplement their graduate training by post-graduate studies in the analytical and other methods involved in quality control.

Inspection of manufacturers was only one aspect, albeit an important one, of quality control. It must be supplemented by chemical and physical tests carried out on sample batches of material purchased. Obviously to carry out routine quality control on every consignment purchased in every hospital would be uneconomic and would lead to unnecessary duplication. For that reason, the system of quality control should be organised on a regional basis and the contracting committee within each region should become the organising body to co-ordinate the work of quality control. The precise mode of organisation would obviously vary but as a general guide the work had been divided into three categories, involving different levels of facilities. Tests in category I would normally be carried out at hospital or group hospital level. For some of the tests, hospitals would need additional equipment, and, in many cases, additional space. However,

a limited range of tests could be introduced without much difficulty, e.g., the physical tests on tablets for uniformity of weight and disintegration time. The second class of tests would be carried out at regional level and the range of tests included indicated that at least one pharmacy department in the region would have a control laboratory fully equipped with the necessary physical instruments. Those need not necessarily be in only one department, a number of hospitals might be involved each undertaking one particular group of tests. However, there were obvious advantages in having a department capable of undertaking the whole range of tests. Finally there were tests involving the use of outside consultant facilities. How those consultant services were to be made available had not been clearly worked out but a suggestion had been put forward that schools of pharmacy might be encouraged to co-operate.

Preparations Made in the Pharmacy

Control of the preparations made in hospital pharmacy could be effectively exercised only by controlling the whole process of manufacture. The most important safeguard, therefore, was to devise a procedure by which the preparation was checked from start to finish. European pharmacists had found it necessary to subject all their starting materials to identity tests. That had not been widely practised in Great Britain and there had been surprisingly few cases in which substances had been supplied wrongly labelled by the manufacturer. Mr. Hadgraft described the system involving the use of work-sheets that had been in operation at his own hospital for the past few years. It enabled each ingredient to be checked as the preparation was made and provided for each batch of material to be given a batch number, which ideally, he said, should accompany the preparation throughout its life in the department and should be stated on the label of the container finally handed to the patient. Sterile products were subjected to a similar work sheet procedure and for those preparations the department had for some time been carrying out analytical control. Many of the simple inorganic substances present in intravenous fluids could be determined by simple titration. However, more complex solutions such as those containing both sodium and potassium could not be adequately checked by such simple methods. In some hospitals, flame photometry was already in use in the biochemistry department to determine electrolytes in body fluids. It seemed logical for the hospital pharmacist to make use of those facilities to carry out more complete quality control on the solutions he produced. Hospital pharmacists relied largely on the official methods of sterilisation to ensure the sterility of their products. Sterility testing on samples taken at random could, on occasion, be used as an additional check on the routine procedure. Such sterility tests did not demand that the hospital pharmacist should have the facilities for carrying them out. They could be done in the bacteriology department of the hospital and there was no reason why

hospital pharmacists should feel resentment if their products were subjected to an independent test in another department of the hospital.

Preparations for use in the eye presented greater problems than injection solutions so far as the maintenance of sterility was concerned and were more likely to provide a source of dangerous infection. Here there was a strong case for regular and careful checks to be made on the sterility of the preparations and hospital pharmacists should seek the co-operation of bacteriologists to ensure that such checks were carried out. The present official eye-drops did not contain an effective bactericide and the hospital pharmacist relied on nursing technique to maintain the sterility of the product throughout use. Even with a more potent bactericide present, however, there would not be adequate protection against gross contamination such as could occur from misuse of the preparation. To check on the nursing technique used in the administration of eye-drops samples should be taken at regular intervals from the wards and departments and sent to the bacteriologist for sterility testing.

Clinical Significance of Standards.

The hospital pharmacist had close contact both with the doctor and the patient. He was therefore in a position to learn of instances where the standards applied to a preparation failed to produce the required therapeutic effect. It was in that field that more investigation was needed and where the hospital pharmacist could play an important part. The standards applied for the performance of pharmaceutical formulations, as opposed to chemical purity, needed to be more closely correlated with the effects observed when the preparations were used for clinical purposes. For example, the

official test for tablet disintegration appeared to have been arbitrarily set on the basis of evidence obtained from *in vitro* investigations. The test ensured that tablets broke up into relatively coarse granules but it failed to give any information as to the actual release of the drugs. Only now was attention being paid to the rate of solution of drugs when formulated into tablets and the evidence showed that many factors such as the binding agents, lubricants and degree of compression could materially affect the rate of solution of the drug and consequently its absorption in the alimentary tract. A system that enabled the manufacturer's batch number to be used throughout the life of the preparation would help in subsequent investigation of the product. Many preparations were bought in bulk and transferred to other containers within the pharmacy. As a result any query that might arise could not always readily be attributed to the particular batch of material concerned. Consideration should be given to the desirability of adopting the Danish system, whereby the medicine dispensed for the patient carried the original manufacturer's batch number.

Accurate Costing Needed

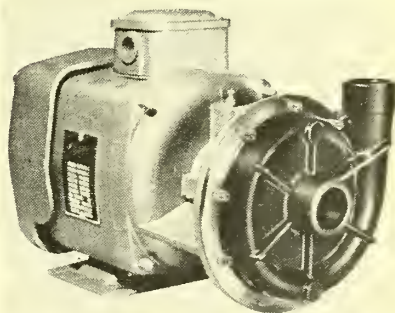
Hospital pharmacists, on their part needed to do some accurate costing of the operations they carried out in dispensing so that they could determine how much extra they could afford to pay to buy preparations in a pre-packed form. It did seem a little archaic for hospital pharmacists to buy ferrous gluconate tablets in quantities of 100,000 and break them down into uniform packs of a month's treatment. That surely was an operation that could be done more economically by the manufacturer if a little thought were given to the process.

MACHINERY AND PLANT

Fluid Bed Diffusion Dryers.—Manesty Machines, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, have recently introduced two new fluid-bed diffusion dryers, one for charges up to 100 kilos, steam-heated, and one for charges up to 60 kilos, electrically heated. The 60-kilo model has been improved by the following changes, all of which form part of the two new models:—Windows fitted with protection bars. Larger explosion panel at rear. New improved door closure. New air pre-filters, of special cylindrical shape, easy to remove and clean, with greater filtering area. The control system is modified to permit the dryer to be operated on either a time basis or by means of the output temperature thermostat. New ramp and door fittings to allow easier loading and discharging. Leaflets giving details of the overall design and construction are available. Users of the new dryers are said to be enthusiastic about the few minutes required to dry products which previously took hours to dry.

All-Plastics Centrifugal Pump.—A new all-plastics chemical pump, the PV101, has been developed by James Beresford & Son, Ltd., Ace Works, Kitts Green, Birmingham, 33. The new

model is moulded in polypropylene, has a special external seal and is specifically designed to pump corrosive liquids. The pump is suitable for use with a wide range of acids and alkalis, fruit juices,



saline waters, detergents, etc., at temperatures up to 180° F. and has the added advantage that its cost is much lower than that of other pumps of similar capacities. Maximum capacity is 3,200 gall.p.h. A totally enclosed $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. motor is fitted as standard, but flameproof motors may be provided if desired.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JULY 14: Rises and falls in CRUDE DRUG prices during the week were about equally divided. Demand from buyers was again on the dull side.

Shipment offers of Cape ALOES were easier by 5s. a cwt. but spot prices were unchanged. The same position obtained for PODOPHYLLUM (*Emodi*) which at 215s., c.i.f., was also down 5s. a cwt. Stocks of COPAIBA BALSAM were difficult to locate and shipment offers were not forthcoming. Madras TURMERIC was easier by sixpence a cwt. at 127s., ex-warehouse. NUX VOMICA was dearer by 10s. for shipment but spot holders raised their prices by 5s. CINNAMON BARK was also dearer for forward delivery. Portuguese ERGOT was firmer on the spot by threepence per lb. although shipment offers were unchanged. In AROMATIC SEEDS, Moroccan produce were all dearer. They included CORIANDER, CUMIN and FENUGREEK. Tinnevely SENNA PODS and LEAVES were reported to be arriving freely at the collecting centres in India. The quality and colour were said to be good but prices were high and expected to go even higher. Shipments from the port of Tuticorin during June included the following:—

	U.K. tons	U.S. tons	EUROPE tons
SENNA LEAVES	8	—	375
PODS	3	—	219

CREOSOTE, B.P.C., 1959, has been marked up by 1s. 6d. per kilo. Prices of IRON and QUININE CITRATE which were raised in June are expected to be again marked up in the near future because of the high QUININE prices now ruling.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

ANEURINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — (Per kilo.) One-kilo lots, 126s.; 10-kilos, 123s. 6d. The MONOHYDRATE is 129s. 6d. and 127s. for same quantities.

ANTIMONY SALTS. — CHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys. 5s. 7d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. kilo.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One-kilo, 44s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 41s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 39s. 6d.

ATROPINE. — Per oz. for 16-oz. lots; ALKALOID and METHONITRATE, 39s.; METHYLBROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s. (1,181s. for 1-kilo).

BACITRACIN.—Sterile topical is 53s. per mega unit for 25 m.u.

BEMEGRIDE.—B.P.C. is 320s. per kilo.

BENZOCAINE.—B.P. is 13s. 3d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £65 18s. per ton in hessian bags or £64 18s. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharges for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less

£1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CAFFEINE.—Hydrate in 50-kilo lots and over, 28s. 1d. per kilo; CITRATE, 20s. 11d.

CALCIFEROL. — One-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CHARCOAL. — Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CHLORPHENESIN. — 50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHOCAINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 975s. per kilo.

CREOSOTE.—B.P.C., 1959, ex beechwood, 100 kilos, 16s. 6d. per kilo; 500 kilos, 16s.

CRESOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gal. lots.

CYANOCOBALAMIN. — Under 25-gm. lots, 66s. 8d. per gm.; under 100-gm., 63s. per gm., 100 gm., 63s. 4d. per gm.

DICOPHANE, (DDT.) — One-ton lots, 70–74 per cent., 2s. 3d. per lb.

DIENOESTROL.—B.P. is 1s. per gm. for 5-kilo lots.

DITHRANOL.—B.P. offered at 6s. 9d. per oz. for 7-lb. lots.

DOMIPHEN BROMIDE. — B.P.C. grade, 32s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo.—BISMUTH IODIDE, 4,952s. per kilo.

FOLIC ACID. — B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £20 10s. per kilo.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 690s. per ton, delivered.

GLUCOSE.—MONOHYDRATE, B.P., powder 77s. per cwt., delivered in 1-ton lots; ANHYDROUS, 134s. LIQUID, in drums, 56s. per cwt. for 5-drum lots.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure (per cwt.).

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
TANK WAGONS				
10-14 tons	176 5	179 6	—	—
5-10 tons	177 6	179 6	—	—
DRUMS				
5 cwt.	180 0	182 0	185 0	191 0
2½ cwt.	182 6	184 6	187 6	193 6
TINS				
56 lb.	184 0	186 0	189 0	195 0
28 lb.	205 0	207 0	212 0	220 6
14 lb.	211 0	213 0	218 0	226 6

Minimum delivery 1-cwt. Drums charged and returnable. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1.2627 are 171s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10–14 tons.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES. — Per kilo in 50-kilo lots: CALCIUM, B.P.C., 28s. 2d.; B.P.C., 35s. 5d.; MANGANESE, N.F.X., 49s. 7d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 8s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 11d. and powder, B.P.C. 1949, 18s. 8d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID, 20 per cent., 10s. 8d.

HOMATROPINE. — 16-oz. lots (per oz): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 1-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYDROQUINONE.—One-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d.

INOSITOL. — One kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

LACTATES. — CALCIUM, B.P., 270s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. lots and 280s. for 1-cwt.

lots: CALCIUM SODIUM, 4s. 11d. and 5s. per lb.

LACTOSE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

LEAD ACETATE.—B.P. crystals, 4s. 5d. per kilo.

MENAPHTHONE. — (50-kilo lots), B.P. 122s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 81s.

MERCUROCHROME. — 5-kilo lots are 102s. 6d. per kilo.

METHYL SALICYLATE. — Five-ton lots, 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 3d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 6d.; 1-cwt, 3s. 8d.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE. — Per kilo, £95.

NEOMYCIN. — SULPHATE, B.P., 590s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 550s. per kilo.

NICOTINAMIDE. — (Per kilo). One kilo, 42s.; 10 kilos, 39s. 9d.; 50 kilos, 37s. 9d.

NICOTINIC ACID. — One kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 29s.; 50 kilos, 27s. per kilo.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

OESTRADIOL. — MONOBENZOATE, 14s. 6d. per gm.

PARACETAMOL. — One-ton lots, 10s. 2d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM, or PROCAINE, 6d. per mega unit.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots: ALKALOID, 476s.; SALICYLATE, 321s.; SULPHATE, 411s.

PIPERAZINE. — Less than 50 kilos are: ADIPATE, 10s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

PREDNISOLONE. — ALCOHOL and ACETATE from 7s. 6d. per gm.

PREDNISONE.—One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL and ACETATE, 7s. per gm.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

PYRIDOXINE.—One kilo, £32 per kilo; 10 kilos, £31 10s. per kilo.

RIBOFLAVINE. — One kilo, 217s. 6d. and 10 kilos, 212s. 6d. per kilo.

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder, 1 lb. and over, 15s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

SANTONIN.—5-cwt. lots, 320s. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 115s.

STREPTOMYCIN.—BASE or SULPHATE, 9d. per gm. Same price for DIHYDRO.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. per lb.

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm. as acetate at £17 14s. 2d. per kilo and oil-soluble palmitate at £15 12s. 6d. for one-kilo lots.

VITAMIN D. — D₂ powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D₃ in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural *d* alpha tocopheryl acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u., 25 gm. lots 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d.; 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic *dl*, 1,000 units per gm., the prices are 8d., 5d. and £18 for the same quantities.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. Spanish scum on the spot at 15s. 6d., duty paid, nominal.

ALOE. — Primes, 270s. per cwt. spot, shipment, 260s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 265s.; 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese, STAR, 152s. 6d. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 300s. per cwt.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: CANADA: 24s., spot. COPAIBA: B.P.C. No offers. PERU: 23s. 6d., afloat; shipment, 22s., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BAY.—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 6s. per lb., nominal; spot, ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZONIN.—Sumatra block spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot, 4s. 9d. per lb

CALAMUS. — ROOT, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 6d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens; spot, 19s. per lb.; shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 218s., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—*Fistula*, 105s. per cwt. spot; *liquea*, whole shipment, 202s. 6d., c.i.f.; selected broken, 192s. 6d., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian flowers scarce at from 20s. per lb., upwards spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 2d. per lb., shipment, 2s., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot, 320s. per cwt.; shipment, 310s., nominal.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 130s. cwt. spot; shipment, 117s. 6d., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 10s.; single O, 9s. 4d.; quillings, 5s. 3½d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7½d. c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 21s. per lb.; black brilliant, 22s. Peruvian silver-grey, 16s. 6d. landed, 15s. 9d., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 8d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, spot, 10s. per lb.; shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — Root, 190s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.) Nigerian, July-August shipment (c.i.f.), split, 85s.; peeled, 210s. spot. African, spot, 230s. per cwt.; shipment, July-August, 220s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 325s., shipment, 280s., c.i.f. Cochinchina, spot, 300s. nominal; July-August shipment, 300s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 148s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA. — High testing material short on spot. Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. 6d. per lb.; c.i.f. and landing, 55s. Costa Rican, 74s. spot nominal; shipment, 71s. 6d., c.i.f. Colombian, 54s. 6d., c.i.f. for shipment.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot offered at 6s. 3d. per lb.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 14s. per lb. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s., c.i.f.; spot, 30s., in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 30s., c.i.f.; spot, 33s., duty paid and 30s. 6d. in bond.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £265 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, 9s.; 110's, 7s. 8d.; sound unassorted, 7s.; defectives, 5s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80's, 8s. 6½d.; 110's, 6s. 11d., b.w.p. 4s. 4½d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 100s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 1d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. spot; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, spot, 3s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, 375s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 235s.; 215s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades at 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior spot, 625s. per lb.; Rio, 600s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Turkish, 200s., duty paid; Spanish, 255s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 135s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 175s., spot; July-August shipment, 150s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. —Moroccan, 57s. 6d., duty paid; shipment now quoted at 47s. 6d., c.i.f. Rumanian whole seed, 52s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Indian, 300s.; Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; shipment, Indian, 255s., c.i.f.; Moroccan, dearer at 255s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian, 120s., spot; shipment, 90s., c.i.f. FENNEL. —Chinese, 130s., duty paid; shipment Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 135s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 47s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 40s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 65s. to 80s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 19s. per lb.; new crop, July-August shipment, 18s., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality; spot, manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 7s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot offered at 3s. 4d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian, spot, 180s. per cwt.; shipment, 165s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f. TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £175 per cwt.; No. 2, £160.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 127s. per cwt.; August shipment quoted at 100s., c.i.f.; afloat, 105s.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 210s. per cwt.; shipment, 200s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import charge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s.; shipment, 415s. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 385s., c.i.f. CANDEILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 320s.; shipment, 295s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 660s.; shipment, 595s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Imported sweet oil is 7s. per lb. spot.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 6d., spot, shipment, 9s. 8d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Spot, from 70s. to 100s. per lb. as to origin.

CARAWAY.—From 40s. to 45s. per lb. as to source.

CASSIA.—Spot from 55s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 7s. 6d.

CHENOPODIUM.—From 36s. per lb.

CINNAMON.—Best English-distilled, 720s. per lb.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 120s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 22s.; Seychelles from 9s. spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 5s. 4½d.; shipment, 5s. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan and Chinese, 4s. 6d., in bond; shipment, 4s. 5d., c.i.f.

CORIANDER.—From 34s. to 45s. per lb. spot, as to origin.

CUBEB.—Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 125s. per lb., imported 90s. to 105s.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70-75 per cent., 5s. 9d. per lb.; 80-85 per cent., 6s. 3d.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 30s. to 40s. per lb. as to quality. Replacements quoted around 50s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 8s. 4½d. per lb.; shipment, 8s. 3d., c.i.f.

OLIVE. — For shipment: Spanish, £235-£245 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, £245 to £250 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton ex wharf.

PATCHOULI. — Penang forward is nominally 62s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 70s.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 192s. per lb. and imported, 35s.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 14s. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish is 22s. 6d., per lb., spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 22s. 6d. per lb.; Da'matian, 26s.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 35s. per lb.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

VETIVER. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JULY 13: BELLADONNA LEAVES were increased by 20 cents to a new level of 95 cents per lb. Among ESSENTIAL OILS rectified CANAGOA moved up by 25 cents to \$8.50 per lb. The 35-37 per cent. grade of French LAVENDER rose by 10 cents to \$6.35 per lb. while SPIKE OIL advanced 35 cents to a new rate of \$7 with spot stocks reported to be at a low level. PENNYROYAL advanced 25 cents to \$1.80. PATCHOULI was \$10.50, up 50 cents, and SPEARMINT at \$5.30 was up five cents.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 23

Photographic film unit. International Polaroid Corporation, 1,000,333.

Photographic assembly. International Polaroid Corporation, 1,000,334.

Therapeutic derivatives of aralkyl-2-mercaptobenzazoles. Crookes Laboratories, Ltd. 1,000,405.

Heterocyclic guanidine compounds. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. 1,000,406.

Process for the production of β -carotene. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,000,408-409.

Amino-androstanes. Sterling Drug, Inc. 1,000,410.

Aromatic amides. Abbott Laboratories. 1,000,422.

Basic alkylated naphthalene-(1,4,5,8)-tetracarboxylic acid-di-imides and di-(imido-amines). Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,000,423.

Stabilisation of organic material and stabiliser compounds therefore. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,000,424.

Intravenous feeding apparatus. Sterilon Corporation, 1,000,441.

Manufacture of phosphoric acid. Fisons Fertilisers, Ltd. 1,000,453.

2-(α -oxo-alkyl) benzimidazole compounds and process of making same. Donau-Pharmazie G.m.b.H. 1,000,505.

1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexahydro-2,6-methano-3-benzazocines. Sterling Drug, Inc. 1,000,506.

Benzodiazepine derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,000,507.

Thiazanthene derivatives. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,000,509.

Preparation of tocopherols. Collett-Week Corporation, 1,000,517.

Esters and their use as perfumery components. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,000,522.

Process for making n -cyclohexyl-piperidines. Abbott Laboratories. 1,000,524.

Process for preparation of polybenzimidazoles. Teijin, Ltd. 1,000,525.

18-o-acyl-17-hydroxy-yohimbane derivatives. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 1,000,528.

Photographic apparatus for distributing a processing liquid between two superimposed photographic sheets. International Polaroid Corporation, 1,000,569.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from August 4.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 30

Shaving device. R. Wallace, 1,000,612.

N-alkoxy- β -phenylethylamines and salts thereof. Universal Oil Products Co. 1,000,654.

Thiophosphate esters. Monsanto Co. 1,000,655.

2,2'-Dipyridyl and dialkyl derivatives thereof. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,000,656.

3-Amino-1,2,4-triazines and the preparation thereof. Toyama Kagaku Kogyo, K.K. 1,000,661.

Phenyl thiopyridine derivatives. Philips' Gloeilampen-Fabriek, N.V. 1,000,666.

Anilides and herbicidal compositions containing them. Rohm & Haas Co. 1,000,667.

Diol derivative of 9-oxabicyclo (3,3,1)-nonane. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,000,684.

Phenothiazine derivatives and their preparation. Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. 1,000,686.

Methylmercaptophenols and process for their preparation. Allied Chemical Corporation, 1,000,687.

Manufacture of β -ketoesters. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,000,709.

Hexapeptide. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia. 1,000,718.

Antimicrobial agents. M & T Chemicals, Inc. 1,000,755.

Self-aspirating cartridge ampoule. Astra Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, A.B. 1,000,756.

Urine drip absorbing apparatus. H. G. Enterprises. 1,000,757.

Preparation of substituted phenols. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. 1,000,764.

γ -Morpholinobutyrophenone and its salts. Ferro-san, A.B. 1,000,781.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing alkyl derivatives. Orsymonde, 1,000,782.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing polyhydroxy-benzene derivatives. Orsymonde, 1,000,783.

Neopentyl compounds. Rohm & Haas Co. 1,000,787.

Basically substituted diphenylalkane derivatives, a process for their manufacture and pharmaceutical preparations containing them. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,000,789.

Uracil derivatives and process for their production. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,000,803.

Sulphur and halogen-containing phosphorus esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,000,808.

Triazinylaminostilbene compounds. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,000,825.

Process for making cyclohexanone-oxime. Soc. d'Electro-Chimie, d'Electro-Metallurgie et des Acieries Electriques d'Ugine, 1,000,881.

Manufacture of 17-oxygenated retrosteroids. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,000,889.

Compounds of the androstane series. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,000,890.

Substituted 2,8-diazaspiro [4,5] decanes. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,000,891.

1,8-Naphthyridine-3 carboxylic acids and derivatives. Sterling Drug, Inc. 1,000,892-893.

Phenylcyclopropyl amides. Colgate-Palmolive Co. 1,000,895.

Peptide derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,000,896-898.

Peptide preserving and disinfecting compositions. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,000,897.

α,ω -Diamino-carboxylic acid derivatives and the preparation thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,000,899.

$N\omega$ -acylated α,ω -diamino carboxylic acids and esters thereof and the preparation of same. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,000,900.

Attenuated live measles virus vaccine and method of production. Dow Chemical Co. 1,000,907.

Production of esters. Distillers Co., Ltd. 1,000,913.

Preparation of 1-alkenes. California Research Corporation, 1,001,023.

Process for preparing 2,5-dihydrothiophene and various substituted salts. Hooker Chemical Corporation, 1,001,026.

Photographic viewfinder. Voigtlander, A.G. 1,001,054.

Projection screens, in particular for moving pictures. J. Houdiaux. 1,001,055.

Electrophotographic materials. Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V. 1,001,064.

Sensitised photographic silver halide emulsions and sensitising dyes. Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V. 1,001,067.

Method for producing methionine-methylsulphonium salts. Nippon Kayaku, K.K. 1,001,068.

Anthelmintic composition containing a phosphonic ester. American Home Products Corporation, 1,001,069.

Substituted 7-amino-alkylbicyclo [4,2,0] octa-1,3,5-trienes. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1,001,070.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from August 11.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 30

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, hair lacquers and hair shampoos (3)

RAYETTE, 856,700, by Rayette Beauty Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetics, all for the face; but not including soap (3)

COTY LUMINA BEAUTY MASQUE, 870,029, by Coty (England), Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations; essential oils, hair lotions, shaving lotions, toilet powder and perfumed soaps (3)

NONCHALENCE, 868,424, by Dalli-Werke Maurer & Wirtz, Stolberg, Germany.

For cosmetics, hair dyes and preparations for the hair (3)

Device with word **MARTWELL**, B871,417, by Martima, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For all goods (3)

BOURDOIR, 871,504, by Bourjois, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey, SACHA, B872,216, by Domestic Fillers, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

SENSOVAL, 863,329, by A.B. Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden.

DYSBY, 875,876, by Bailly, Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex.

For menstruation bandages, menstruation belts, menstruation knickers, menstruation pads, menstruation underclothes, sanitary towels and menstruation absorbent cotton (5)

ANNE, 867,421, by Anne Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

AGRICOLAR, 869,184, by Agricola Chemicals, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For all goods (5)

BOVAPEN, 871,495, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

CARDAMIST, DRENAMIST, EPIMIST, ISOMIST, 874,240-43, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

ALKA-VESS, 875,879, by Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Indiana, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical substances in aerosol form for use as medical and surgical dressings (5)

LANOBAND, 871,933, by Britanol, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks.

For veterinary substances; insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

ARGOLD, B872,202, by Shell International Petroleum Co., London, S.E.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

TRISIBAM, 872,549, by Société Belge de l'Azote et des Produits Chimiques du Marly, Liège, Belgium.

CICATROL, 876,756, by Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, Ches.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in treating wasp stings (5)

WASP-EZE, 872,374, by West Mount Chemicals, Ltd., Sunderland, co. Durham.

For pharmaceutical preparations in the form of tablets (5)

IDENTITABS, B872,865, by British Chemotherapeutic Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For dietetic foods for infants (5)

ADAPTINE, 873,183, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Berne, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

SKEDUAL, B873,257, by Syntex Corporation, Panama.

For anaesthetics for veterinary use (5)

RODECAINE-VEI, 874,106, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

EIMASOL, 874,277, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for the treatment of influenza (5)

EQUIFLU, 875,142, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical, medicinal and veterinary preparations (5)

DEMASORB, 877,170, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Twickenham, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of indigestion (5)

Device with word **SEDZ**, 874,573, by London Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., London, E.15.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

NOLVIREX, 876,597, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For blankets, overlays and pads, all electrically heated (10)

DARNLEIGH, B868,080, by Peter Bryan Thorne, Spilbank, Mirfield, Yorks.

For corsets for surgical and curative purposes, abdominal and spinal supports, surgical trusses and surgical splints (10)

COSMEDIC, 875,948, by Ellis, Son & Paramount, Ltd., Sheffield, 3, Yorks.

For tooth-brushes (21)

ADDIS PROFESSIONAL, 875,231, by Addis, Ltd., Hertford.

For ice containers and insulated containers; bottles; small domestic utensils and containers; all the aforesaid goods being made wholly or principally of glass; glassware; luncheon baskets, tea baskets, picnic baskets and picnic cases, all having fittings made wholly or principally of glass; utensils for dispensing liquids and made wholly or principally of glass; glass stoppers (21)

Device with letters and word **KST STRONGLAS**, B870,886, by Thermos, Ltd., Brentwood, Essex.

WORLD TRADE

Mexican Sulphur Exports. — Pan American Sulphur Co. has been notified by the Mexican Government that its exports of sulphur from Mexico cannot exceed 1.5 million metric tons a year in 1965 and 1966. The company was told, however, that it would be able to increase exports slightly after reserves of 25 million metric tons are established. Under a complicated formula, exports could increase by as much as 150,000 tons a year on a cumulative basis starting in 1967. The 1.5 million tons almost equals the amount exported last year.

Ghana Pharmaceuticals Factory. — A State pharmaceutical corporation factory under construction at Kwabenya, near Accra, is expected to be completed by December and to start production during the first quarter of 1966. The corporation is expecting £136,500 worth of machinery and equipment for the factory from Hungary and hope that the factory will produce 1 million ampoules and 100 million tablets a year. Pharmaceuticals of all kinds have been in short supply in Ghana as a result of import restrictions, but the Government has recently ordered £200,000 worth from overseas. Ghanaian pharmacists and technicians are currently undergoing training in Europe.

Participation in Moscow Exhibition. — More than 1,000 exhibitors from 22 countries are to take part in the international exhibition, "Chemistry in Industry, Construction and Agriculture," organised by the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce in Sokolniki Park, Moscow, from September 11-26. Exhibits on display at the exhibition will be grouped under various headings including chemistry in medicine and culture. British participation in the exhibition is being promoted by the Board of Trade and organised by Industrial & Trade Fairs, Ltd. More than thirty British companies will be taking part, including The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Fisons, Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

WILLS

MR. I. B. SUTCLIFFE, F.P.S., Dansford, Broadhempston, Toines, Devon, left £4,188 (£4,140 net).

MR. L. WALKER, M.P.S., 22 High Street, Barton-on-Humber, Lincs, left £12,134 (£11,467 net).

MR. J. L. WEBB, M.P.S., Rivermead, High Street, Byfleet, Surrey, left £22,177 (£21,019 net).

PRINT AND PUBLICITY



ALL FLAVOURS: An attractive white, plastic-covered display stand has been produced by Universal Laboratories, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, for use with Limmits and Trimetts.

ADAPTABLE: Three units from a new range of display material introduced by William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, for the company's range of over-the-counter pharmaceuticals. The design enables all units in the range to be combined to display the entire family of Warner products or to be used singly in the appropriate section of the pharmacy.



WIRE DISPLAY STANDS: Two wire stands designed by Displaywork, Ltd., 12 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Above, a stand made for Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 42 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, the two-toned basket need utilise no counter space, and the stem is detachable to facilitate packing, transport and distribution. At left, a simple but effective unit, displays a number of Nivea products on a transparent Perspex dish.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Wednesday, July 21

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. Mere golf club, Mere, Knutsford, Ches. Medal competition for Woolley trophy and prize (Ladies' day).

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Walton Heath golf club, Tadworth, at 1 p.m. Stableford competition for Verona trophy and other prizes.

Thursday, July 22

ABERDARE AND MERTHYR BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Castle hotel, Brecon, at 8 p.m. Informal dinner.

Sunday, July 25

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Royal Albert Hall, London, S.W.7, at 3 p.m. Special meeting to discuss resolutions by Council on form of new pharmacies and services they may provide and on training of assistants (see C. & D., April 17, p. 394).

Advance Information

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, Symposium on "Physical Methods," Grand hotel, Bristol, November 16-17. Fee: members, £3 3s., non-members, £6 6s. Further details are obtainable from Mrs. D. Mott, 18 Warner Close, Harlington, Middlesex.

Courses and Conferences

BRITISH SOCIETY OF RHEOLOGY and COLLOID AND SURFACE CHEMISTRY GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Symposium on chemistry and rheology of water-soluble gums and colloids, School of Pharmacy, University of London, 29 Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, March 28, 1966. Fee: members, £2 10s.; non-members, £3 10s. Further information is available from Mr. B. Warburton, secretary, department of pharmaceuticals, School of Pharmacy.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL COLLEGE, One-year part-time course in advanced analytical chemistry, including modern developments in classical methods, chromatographic and electro-analytical techniques and micro-chemical methods. Commencing September 28. Prospectus available from the college secretary, Knight's Hill, London, S.E.27.



Prescribers Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

TABLET and capsule identification has been considered by *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*. It is concluded that the patient frequently needs to know what he is taking, so that the container should always be labelled. "But patients sometimes change containers or mix the contents, and may even be unconscious or unco-operative when they need treatment. So it is essential to identify each tablet and capsule unambiguously." That, says the *Bulletin*, applies also to pessaries and suppositories. However, before identification is made mandatory, it would be better to have an agreement on an international system, perhaps under the auspices of the World Health Organisation. "Until this is achieved, *nomina propria* should be used whenever drugs are prescribed, and this practice should continue after the introduction of a full, official code, of which every doctor receives a copy." Whether drug or container or both are labelled, doctors inside and outside hospitals should make greater efforts to improve the poor communications with each other, as well as with their patients. (*D. & T.B.*, July 9.)

ATTENTION is drawn to "the current use of ephedrine tablets" in a letter to the *B.M.J.* from the secretary (Dr. P. A. L. Chapple) of the London Committee for Study of Drug Addiction. He states that such tablets are being used in increasing quantities by young people for "kicks" and are also occasionally being used for intravenous injections ("main lining"). "This in spite of the fact that they are not very soluble in water and occasionally block the syringes." Care and caution should therefore be called for in prescribing these tablets, at the present. Dr. Chapple also says that there is an increasing amount of pethidine addiction and that mescaline, in the form of a cactus plant, seems to be either grown in Britain or imported illicitly. (*B.M.J.*, July 10, p. 108.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

ASPIRIN. Blood levels of, following the ingestion of commercial aspirin-containing tablets by humans. *J. Pharm. Sciences*, June.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL as a preservative for marine organisms. *Nature*, June 26.

ANTHELMINTHIC ACTIVITY of antibiotics. *Nature*, June 26.

A SOAPLESS SOAP. Clinical trial of, in skin diseases. *Practitioner*, July.

ANTIBIOTICS in food. *Practitioner*, July.

PERTUSSIS VACCINES. Effectiveness of. *Brit. med. J.*, July 3.

KILLED AND ATTENUATED MEASLES VACCINES. Studies on, in general practice. *Brit. med. J.*, July 3.

PHENINDIONE SENSITIVITY. Acute renal failure in. *Brit. med. J.*, July 3.

ORAL BETAMETHASONE 17-VALERATE in chronic ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. *Brit. med. J.*, July 3.

IMPRAMINE in treatment of Parkinsonism: a double-blind placebo study. *Brit. med. J.*, July 3.

ERRORS OF MEDICATION in hospital. *Lancet*, July 3.

RESERPINE in a tissue culture of *Alstonia constricta*. *Nature*, July 3.

BACILLUS SUBTILIS. Variation in the chemical composition of the cell walls of, during growth in different media. *Nature*, July 3.

TOXICOLOGY and the biomedical sciences. *Science*, June 18.

ORGANO-CHLORINE PESTICIDE RESIDUES in human fat and human milk. *Brit. med. J.*, July 10.

CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS of homozygous sicklers with antimalarials and long-acting penicillin. *Brit. med. J.*, July 10.

HYPERTONIC MAGNESIUM-SULPHATE enemas. Effect of, on newborn and young lambs. *Lancet*, July 10.

PRINCIPLES OF TERATOGENESIS: Mode of action of thalidomide. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, July.

CORTICOSTEROID THERAPY in the eye. Adverse reactions to. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, July.

POTASSIUM ALUMINIUM SULPHATE. Control of mycotic dermatitis with. *Vet. Rec.*, July 10.

ALKALINE GLUTARALDEHYDE, an effective disinfectant. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, June.

PHENOLS as plant growth regulators. *Nature*, July 10.

RUTIN. Anti-progestational activity of, on the rabbit uterus. *Nature*, July 10.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period July 25-31	West													
PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
4711 ...	2/30	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	—	—	—	—
Alka-Seltzer ...	7/141	5/104	6/134	6/111	5/150	8/171	7/164	3/120	8/171	5/104	7/141	6/111	6/111	5/104
Anadin ...	8/115	4/74	4/74	7/121	4/120	4/120	2/60	5/160	3/90	1/30	2/60	4/28	—	1/30
Arrid Supreme roll-on ...	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	12/84	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	4/28	—	—
Aspro ...	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	—	7/49
Berners Bodyfresh ...	—	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bunty baby products ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—
Clinic shampoo ...	3/90	2/60	5/150	4/120	5/150	4/120	7/210	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	—	6/180
Dentu-creme ...	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Dettol ...	—	—	—	3/21	—	2/14	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezone ...	—	2/37	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/14	—	—
Go deodorant ...	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	5/75	3/45	3/45	2/30	—	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	4/75
Goddess hair spray... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immac ...	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/44	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	1/30
Lemon Nulon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Milk of Magnesia ...	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	4/120	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	1/30
Milkote milk antacid tablets	—	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model Nail ...	—	5/43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion biscuits	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	1/15	—	—
tablets ...	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	2/30	—	—
Mum Rollette ...	2/45	1/30	2/45	2/45	2/45	1/15	2/30	2/45	2/45	2/45	—	2/45	—	—
Nair ...	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	—	—	2/60	—
New Quick Kwells ...	—	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30
Rinestead pastilles ...	1/15	1/15	3/45	1/15	2/30	—	—	2/30	—	2/30	1/15	—	—	2/60
SR tooth-paste ...	5/150	5/150	5/150	6/180	6/180	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	—	3/90
Signal tooth-paste ...	6/180	4/120	4/120	3/90	4/120	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	—	5/150
Silver Gillette blades ...	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	5/150	4/120	5/150	5/150	5/150	5/150	5/150	5/150	—	—
Straident ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30
Stera-fix ...	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaseline petroleum jelly ...	3/75	1/15	1/30	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	—	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR JUNE 1965

[illegible]

the most versatile digitalis glycoside

LANOXIN[®] brand DIGOXIN



TABLETS • SOLUTION • INJECTION • PÆDIATRIC TABLETS & ELIXIR
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

Bravo (153 8SC)				Celtex (1164 SSL) sanitary towels				Coryse Salome (1372 CCL)			
toilet roll 27 8				super soft 12 18 4				Creation, Epilogue,			
(6 doz)				18 26 9				Opera, Pêche Permis,			
D British Dental (177 BDS)				6 —				eau de			
Britmarine (555 Haffenden)				sanitary pants				cologne 1 1/2oz 5 4ea 1 3ea			
hot water bottle				"Slimline" 37 4 3 9 11 4				2 1/2oz 8 7ea 2 0ea			
Nodland 46 0				Ceporin (518 Glaxo) TS				4 1/2oz 13 4ea 3 2ea			
Brolene (971 PSM8)				vial 250mgm 1 8 4ea — 12 6				9oz 21 5ea 5 1ea			
eye drops 15 mls 24 0				500mgm 5 39 0ea — 58 6				perfume			
Bronnley (194 Bronnley)				5 75 0ea — 112 6				miniature (12) 32 2 7 8			
pre-make-up				Certo (786 MacDonald)				golden			
soap (3)				bandage w.o.w.				window 4cc 5 10ea 1 5ea			
Broxodent (1176 Squibb)				1 in x 3yd 2 — 4				10cc 11 9ea 2 10ea			
automatic				1 1/2 in x 4yd 4 0 — 6				flacon sac 1 1/2oz 16 10ea 4 0ea			
toothbrush 76 11				2 in x 4yd 5 0 — 7				luxe ovale 1 1/2oz 37 6ea 8 8ea			
D Brylcreem (105 8TD)				2 1/2 in x 4yd 5 11 — 8 1/2				1oz 59 1ea 14 2ea			
dispenser 210cc				3 in x 4yd 6 11 — 10				2oz 93 8ea 22 3ea			
Bunty (234 Cartwright)				4 in x 4yd 12 8 — 1 6				grand luxe 2oz 126 8ea 30 1ea			
baby pants super				6 in x 4yd 18 6 — 2 2 1/2				flagon			
shampoo 15 3				bandage triangular unbleached				filigrane 10cc 39 7ea 9 5ea			
D Butazone (1515 CD) †s48				5 1/4 in x 38 in 14 10 — —				aerosol 9cc 30 0ea 7 1ea			
tablets 100mgm 100 13 6ea				cotton wool absorbent				refill 16 10ea 4 0ea			
500 65 0ea				1oz 5 7 — 8				toilet water 1 1/2oz 5 10ea 1 5ea			
1000 128 0ea				2oz 12 1 — 1 5				3 1/2oz 13 11ea 3 4ea			
200mgm 100 26 0ea				4oz 21 0 — 2 6				7oz 22 6ea 5 4ea			
500 128 0ea				8oz 37 3 — 4 6				Coty (301 Coty)			
1000 254 0ea				16oz 69 0 — 8 3				deodorant			
D Buttercup (415 Ellis)				non-absorbent				"Correct"			
syrup 18 4				1lb 34 0 — 4 0				spray 46 6 11 4			
26 8				hospital quality				D Crystodigin (413 Lilly)			
36 8				1oz 6 4 — 9				tablets 0.2mgm			
Cafergot (1098 Sandoz)				2oz 9 11 — 1 2				Culmak (332 Culmak) shaving brushes			
tablets †s48				4oz 16 8 — 2 0				Prince 195 5 48 10			
Cafergot Q (1098 Sandoz) †s4B				8oz 28 6 — 3 5				Cupal (33 Cupal)			
Caldecium (695 TK)				16oz 51 6 — 6 2				cold sore lotion 11 10 2 8			
9oz 30 0				gauze plain				dusk cream 22 6 5 1			
Calmitol (621 Horlicks) †				1yd 4 0 — 6				pastilles			
Camilatone (563 Hampshire)				1yd 5 8 — 8				glycerin lemon and honey			
henna cream				1yd 9 11 — 1 2				pile ointment			
D Canon (1136 Silber) existing entries				3yd 22 2 — 2 8				sore throat tablets			
D Canon (1136 Silber)				6yd 40 10 — 4 9				brilliantine			
cameras 35mm				12yd 79 2 — 9 4				D consilient and sore throat mixture			
Demi with case — — 575 6				lint boric				Cussons (388 Cussons)			
"C" — — 999 6				1oz 7 6 — 11				Fascination talc 4721 20 6 5 1 1/2			
"Rapid" — — 873 0				1oz 11 3 — 1 4				Cutex (493 Gambles)			
"S" — — 759 0				2oz 19 9 — 2 4				slipstick 41 0 9 10 1/2			
Dial — — 729 6				4oz 36 3 — 4 4				Cuticura (993 PD&C)			
FP body only — — 959 9				8oz 68 0 — 8 1				(distributors 885 N&P)			
FX body only — — 1471 2				16oz 130 0 — 15 4				D soap 2050			
case for the				plain				Dabitoff (430 Eucryl)			
above — — 99 6				1oz 7 2 — 10				24 3 —			
Pellex body only — — 1998 4				2oz 18 6 — 2 6				Dapsodine (358 D&S)			
case — — 119 6				4oz 33 9 — 4 0				intramammary			
7S body only — — 1915 0				8oz 63 0 — 7 6				syringes 12 264 0 —			
cameras cine				16oz 120 0 — 14 3				tubes 12 220 0 —			
Zoom EEE — — 1799 6				Chappie (967 Petfoods)				Daptamycin (894 Nicholas) TS			
case — — 126 0				handy 6 doz 41 1 — 8 1/2				capsules 60 37 8ea 9 5ea			
Zoom 512 — — 2925 9				large 4 doz 48 5 — 1 3				Darvi (1372 CCL)			
outfit case — — 211 0				Chilton (257 Chilton)				false nail			
projector				electric hair clippers				adhesive 16 0 —			
Cinestar 8mm — — 999 6				presentation				D Dayfur M (358 D&S)			
D Canonet (1136 Silber) existing entries				set — — 115 0				intramammary			
D Canonet (1136 Silber)				D Chloroform (394 DF) all sizes				syringes 12 280 0 —			
cameras 35mm f/1.9 — — 799 6				D Choodler (1195 WS)				tubes 12 220 0 —			
case — — 79 6				Choodler (259 Choodler)				D Day's (358 D&S)			
junior — — 599 6				Clipper-Safe (254 WHC)				black drink 2 1/2oz 40 0 12 0			
case — — 63 0				Clipper-Safe (273 Clipper-Safe)				Drifford oils 10oz 70 0 21 0			
"S" — — 1099 6				Coldrex (976 P&S-T)				20oz 133 4 40 0			
case — — 79 6				12 26 8 6 4 3 6				etheric			
QL — — 959 6				24 45 10 10 11 6 0				ammonia 8oz 56 8 17 0			
case — — 79 6				Colormist (437 EW)				red drink 7lb 24 6ea 7 4ea			
camera cine — — 999 6				hair colour 31 0 7 9 4 6				14lb 47 9ea 14 4ea			
case — — 79 6				Contactasoak (1553 Contactasol)				28lb 30 0ea 27 0ea			
Carat (1113 S&B)				contact lens				white oils 10oz 70 0 21 0			
perfume 3198 44 7 11 2 6 6				soaking solution				20oz 133 4 40 0			
perfumed 3196 257 2 64 3 1/2 37 6				120cc 92 0 — 11 6				D Dentrybleach (907 Oakes)			
Cologne 1417 49 9 12 5 7 3				Contactasol (1553 Contactasol)				6oz 15 9 4 0			
1416 92 7 23 2 13 6				contact lens				D Dequadin (34 A&H)			
1415 161 2 40 3 1/2 23 6				wetting solution				cream			
spray set 2676 150 10 37 8 1/2 22 0				10cc 24 0 — 3 0				ear drops			
Cardiacap (291 Consolidated)				50cc 84 0 — 10 6				tulle			
capsules 30 8 6ea — —				D Conti Color (1372 CCL)				D Dequalone (34 A&H) lotion			
200 47 0ea — —				Continental Cosmetics (1372 CCL)				Dequalone P (34 A&H)			
Cardiacap-A (291 Consolidated)				eye pencil				paint 0.5% 28 mls 70 0 —			
capsules 30 10 0ea — —				automatic				Deseril (1098 Sandoz) †s48			
200 57 6ea — —				refills				Diafrutes (994 P&M) 17 3 2 7			
D Carezza Sauze (317 CS) entire entry				lip/eyeliner				Dihydroergotamine (1098 Sandoz) †s48			
Carlton (228 Carlton)				brush				Dixie Peach (573 JH)			
suspension NK 4oz 87 0 — —				mascara/eyeliner				hair straightner			
16oz 26 6ea — —				brush				pomade			
Cassandra (Weil (960 ADP))				mascara/lip				22 0 5 6			
Secret de Venus bath oil				brush				22 0 5 6			
bobines 12 66 0ea 16 1ea 120 0				perfume batons				40 0 10 0			
1 5 6ea 1 4ea 10 0				trio 26 0 6 2 4 6				64 0 16 0			
1oz 15 3ea 3 9ea 27 6				Cooper's (293 FC)				D Docteur Pierre's (1407 Jacaz)			
1/2oz 26 9ea 6 4ea 46 6				dessert fruits 19oz 43 2 — 4 6				toothpaste 32 0 8 0			
1oz 46 9ea 11 5ea 82 6				D Corvete (1534 Corvete) existing entries				toothpick quill 25 18 0 4 6			
2oz 84 6ea 29 7ea 147 6				Corvette (1534 Corvette)				Dop (525 Golden)			
4oz 158 6ea 38 8ea 277 6				after shave				shampoo 27 9 6 11			
Caved-S (1237 Tillott)				hair cream				Doublemint (1223 TWC)			
tablets 30 58 0 14 6 8 5 1/2				pre-electric				chewing gum 6 7 1/2 (20 pkts) 11 1/2 (20 pkts)			
60 100 0 25 0 14 7				shave				D Dreamland (1501 DEA)			
240 31 0ea 7 9ea 54 3				shaving bowl				overblanket			
600 75 6ea 18 10 1/2ea —				refill 31 1 7 4 1/2 4 6				single OS — —			
C.B.L. (1490 IAPS) †s1s4A				shaving cream				dual double OD — —			
tablets 250 25 10ea 6 5 1/2ea —				lather 24 2 5 9 3 6				Dylon (816 Mayborn)			
Cebeviton (179 8DH)				brushless 27 7 6 6 1/2 4 0				dry bleach sachet 12 0 —			
tonic 5oz 6 8 1/2ea 1 8ea 11 9				shaving stick 27 7 6 6 1/2 4 0				(6 doz)			
				refill 19 0 4 6 2 9				Dyspne (1336 WJ&C)			
				calcum 31 1 7 4 1/2 4 6				inhaler 13 2ea —			
				D Coryse Salome (1372 CCL) existing entries							

fix (1160 Solport)	8 9	—	1 1	Eylure (443 Eylure)	eyeliner brush	36 0	9 0	5 3	Fleches d'Or (726 Lancome)	eaux parfumees	6531	—	40 0
nger stalls	2oz 11 Oea	2 8ea	20 0	contour	face powder brush	15 4	3 10	2 3			6532	—	68 0
de Fraicheur (Weil (960 ADP))	4oz 19 6oa	4 9ea	34 6	glideline lipbrush	51 4	12 10	7 6				6533	—	84 0
oilet water	8oz 30 6ea	7 5ea	53 3	lipbrush	39 4	9 10	5 9				perfume		
ocil V-K (1515 CD) TS				liqua-liner	37 8	9 5	5 6				gold-and-white decor		
ranules				remover	30 8	7 8	4 6				debutante	65129	—
for syrup	2oz 3 11ea	—	—	Nailfix remover	28 0	—	3 6				handbag size	6518	—
tablets 125mgm	100 18 3ea	—	—	oily nail polish	27 4	6 10	4 0				1oz	6511	—
	500 90 Oea	—	—	remover	29 0	7 3	4 3				1oz	6512	—
	1000 178 Oea	—	—	standing eyeliner	29 0	7 3	4 3				2oz	6513	—
250mgm	100 36 3ea	—	—	brush							3oz	6514	—
	500 180 0	—	—	Erida							Fli-Flap (Cadoricin) (386 Douek)		
	1000 358 Oea	—	—	professional							shampoo sachet	7 4	1 10
tra-brush (1555 Conserctric)				Fabulo (554 Haetam) existing entries							single bottle	7 9	1 6
electric hair brush				Fabulo (554 Haetam)							double bottle	48 0	12 0
and massager	100 Oea	25 Oea	168 0	combs nylon							tube	31 0	7 9
pare brush heads	10 Oea	—	15 0	dressing 8in	0	2 0	—				Forhans (1151 F&J)		
ant Touch (900 Norton)				pocket	Sin 5 0	1 3	—				tooth-paste	14 10	3 8½
ail lacquer				5in	5 6	1 4½	—					21 5	5 4½
applicator	84 0	21 0	12 9	tail	8in ordinary	7 6	1 10½	—			Fraicheur (Weil (960 ADP))		
abeth Arden (60 Arden)				8in with ball points	7 6	1 10½	—				foam bath		—
ift boxes	957-00	—	177 6	7in double sided	7 6	1 10½	—				Franol Expect (97 Bayer)†ts4A		30 0
	959-00	—	231 0	combs styling							150 mills	S6 0	14 0
	960-00	—	252 0	all purpose	6 8	1 8	1 0				140 mills		7
	961-00	—	273 0	brush & tail	6 0	1 6	1 1				Frazene (731 Langford)		
	962-00	—	315 0	combined mirror,	brush & tail	8 0	2 0	1 4			bath salts	large	—
	963-00	—	199 0	hair rollers							Frescabell (726 Lancome)		27 6
mens gift boxes				bouffant	6doz.	9 Oea	2 3ea	2 9			cream	222	—
	940-00	—	30 0	No. 0	12 14 8	3 8	2 3				223	—	39 6
ett Sasin (525 Golden)				No. 00	10 14 8	3 8	2 3				tube	223T	—
airspray aerosol	65 0	16 3	9 6	No. 1	8 14 8	3 8	2 3				Fresh Ups (1372 CCL)		
olets (938 PD)				No. 2	6 14 8	3 8	2 3					100 28 0	—
odium chloride gr. 15½ dp. 1000				No. 3	4 14 8	3 8	2 3					300 70 0	—
ryvite (622 HSGP)				No. 4/T	6 14 8	3 8	2 3				Frozoclone (36S Demuth)		
aby & invalid				No. 4/T	3 14 8	3 8	2 3				(distributors 1054 R&A)		
food	1lb. 36 0	—	3 9	No. premium	7 14 8	3 8	2 3					32 6	8 1½
wheat germ	4oz 28 0	—	3 0	new style							Frozolavender (36S Demuth)		
food	8oz 52 0	—	5 6	medium	6 12 3	3 0½	1 11				(distributors 1054 R&A)		
eromide (291 Consolidated) ts4B				large	4 12 3	3 0½	1 11					32 6	8 1½
tablets	25 7 Oea	—	—	ex. large	3 12 3	3 0½	1 1				Fulcin (649 ICI)		
	200 38 Oea	—	—	hair brush							tablets 250 mgm		
erosan (1558 MCL)				plastic ladies	12 4	3 1	1 11				Fumite (1296 Waeco)		
tablets	16 40 0	—	5 0	nail brush	20 6	5 1½	2 11				Fumite (1557 PWL)		
	500 60 Oea	—	—	soap boxes							Furan (1515 CD)		
ol (726 Lancome) existing entries				medium	8 6	2 1½	—				tablets 50mgm	50 23 Oea	—
ol (726 Lancome)				large	10 6	2 7½	—					250 113 Oea	—
aux parfumees	6431	—	40 0	Famel (690 Keldon)							100mgm	50 43 Oea	—
	6432	—	68 0	pastilles children's	17 0	4 3	2 3					250 213 9ea	—
	6433	—	84 0	Femergerin (1098 Sandoz) ts4B							Galloways (430 Eucryl)		
perfume				Ferfolic (17 Agprolin)							cough syrup	16 10	4 2½
gold-and-white decor				tablets	100 6 Oea	—	—					25 8	6 5
debutante	64129	—	45 0		250 14 Oea	—	—				lung syrup	15 0	3 9
handbag					500 26 Oea	—	—					23 4	5 10
size	6419	—	45 0		1000 50 Oea	—	—				Gem (36S Demuth) (distributors 1054 R&A)		
1oz	6418	—	52 6								dry shampoo	20 0	S 0
1oz	6411	—	84 0								Germaine Monteil (1486 GM)		
1oz	6412	—	135 0								Idol-Eyes		
2oz	6413	—	240 0								cake eyes		
3oz	6414	—	360 0								shadow compact	—	22 6
perfume											dual bias brush	—	17 6
atomiser	6407	—	67 6								Super-Clear	—	25 0
refill	6409	—	45 0								facial brush	—	21 0
skin perfume											Germoloids 104 BP)		
atomiser	6497	—	115 6								large	50 7	12 7½
refill	6498	—	63 0								Gevacolor (508 Gevaert)		
apiol (261 Christy) ts4B											roll film reversal		
odryl (938 PD) ts4B											R5, 120 and		
ometrine (179 BDH) ts4B											620	—	19 10
o-Rondase (436 Evans) ts4B											127	—	18 8
trate (413 Lilly) ts4B											negative N5, 127	—	—
bactulin (1166 Southon)											120 and 620	—	9 0
distributors 430 Eucryl)											35-mm film reversal R5		
double pack											cartridge		
yl chloride (394DF) all sizes											20 exp.	—	23 10
ryl (430 Eucryl)											36 exp.	—	34 7
denture powder	10 4	2 7	1 5								amateur cine film reversal		
	14 8	3 8	2 0								R5, 16 mm,		
tooth powder	10 4	2 7	1 5								100 ft.	—	75 5
	15 8	3 11	2 2								double 8 mm,		
smokers	16 10	4 2½	2 4								25 ft.	—	27 2
anol (432 Eanol)											Gevapan (508 Gevaert) 27, 30 and 33		
brighteners†											roll films, 127,		
	1oz 24 0	6 0	3 6								120 and 620	—	3 9
	2oz 40 0	10 0	5 10								No. 36, 120	—	4 2
	10oz 12 Oea	3 Oea	21 0								35-mm film,		
	20oz 21 Oea	5 3ea	36 9								cartridge		
hair dye											36 exp.	—	7 4
remover	2oz 40 0	10 0	5 10								daylight refill	—	5 9
oil bleach	2oz 24 0	6 0	3 6								36 exp.	—	—
Simplex hair											darkroom refill	—	—
dyes†	31 0	7 9	4 6								36 exp.	—	4 5
aset (437 EW)											continuous length,		
setting lotion	12 0	3 0	2 6								5 metres	—	11 10
ective (84S GM) electric shavers											17 metres	—	35 3
Eminent	80 Oea	19 3ea	126 0								dia. direct reversal		
Oxford ladies	44 Oea	10 8ea	69 6								cartridge	—	16 3
ress (1036 RB&C)											36 exp.	—	—
powders and tablets											amateur cine film, 26, 32,		
8 powders or											16 mm, 100 ft.	—	58 0
16 tablets	15 10	3 11½	2 3								double 8 mm,	—	22 7
22 powders	40 3	10 1	5 5								25 ft.	—	—
66 powders	9 5½ea	2 4½ea	3½								Gillette (514 Gillette)		
nclear (ISS3 Contacsol)											razor Slim-Twist	35 1½	8 9
eye drops	25cc 48 0	—	6 0								Gnome (520 Gnome)		
soothe (ISS3 Contacsol)											projector		
eye lotion	120cc 44 0	—	5 6								Alphax		
											Major	721	—
											Classic	746	—
											Fleches d'Or (726 Lancome) existing entries		

Goya (532 Goya)					Italian Marble (1561 MD)					Kopil (667 JCL)				
deodorant	27	6	6	10½	4	0				camera 111A				
spray puffer										cine	JK43	—	—	
Golden Girl										Zoom 8EE	JK66	—	—	
beauty puff										JK44	—	—	—	
cocktail										pistol grip	JK38	—	—	
compact	98	30	11	7	6½	4	6							
perfume														
miniature	4	41	3	10	0½	6	0							
stick Cologne	45	34	4	8	4½	5	0							
D Gravergol (1441 Wallace) ts4B														
D Hamamol (394 DF)														
D Haldrate (413 Lilly)														
tablets 1mgm														
D Halina (1136 Silber) existing entries														
Halina (1136 Silber)														
cameras A.1	—	—	—	159	6									
case	—	—	—	39	5									
6-4	—	—	—	99	6									
case	—	—	—	29	11									
35X	—	—	—	153	3									
case	—	—	—	29	11									
Paulette	—	—	—	179	6									
case	—	—	—	39	6									
Rolls	—	—	—	119	6									
case	—	—	—	29	11									
Simplette F	—	—	—	99	6									
case	—	—	—	19	9									
Viceroy	—	—	—	79	6									
case (salpa)	—	—	—	18	0									
(canvas)	—	—	—	10	6									
Halinatamat (1136 Silber)														
projector 300	—	—	—	273	0									
Hand-e-cream (1166 Southon)	26	0	6	6	3	9								
Handjoy (485 Fulford)														
hand cleanser														
dispenser	17	0	4	3	2	6								
D existing pack														
D Hardy Amies (532 Goya) all products														
Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)														
bronze														
permanent 16S	—	—	—	21	0									
D Healthcrafts (584 H)														
Healthcrafts (29 Alfontal)														
Helena Rubinstein (596 HR)														
eyeliner pencil	—	—	—	10	6									
fashion brow	—	—	—	12	6									
"Conceal"	—	—	—	12	6									
"Headliner"	—	—	—	10	6									
"Skin-Dew"	—	—	—	9	6									
D Hepastab (147 Boots)														
forte vial	10	mils												
Hermesetas (1000 PPL)														
liquid	25	mils	31	6	—	3	6							
D Heudebert's (794 MNF)														
Heudebert's (115 Bengue)														
Biscottes	12	slices	11	3	—	1	3							
36 slices	27	0	—	3	0									
Slymbred	36	slices	25	6	—	2	10							
starch reduced	36	slices	25	6	—	2	10							
wholemeal rusks	12	slices	11	3	—	1	3							
36 slices	27	0	—	3	0									
D Hibitane (649 ICI)														
concentrate 5%	100	mils	51	0	—	6	4½							
500 mils	136	0	—	17	0									
1 gal	83	0	—	133	10½									
diacetate	10	gm	63	0	—	7	10½							
gluconate 20%	100	mils	112	0	—	14	0							
w/v	500	mils	44	3ea	—	66	4½							
hydrochloride	10	gm	71	6	—	8	11							
100 gm	57	3ea	—	80	4½									
obstetric cream	100	mils	25	6	—	3	2							
2 litres	15	4ea	—	23	0									
dispensers	64	0	—	8	0									
D Hi-Glo (437 EW)														
hair spray	6oz	31	0	7	9	4	6							
D Hozene (625 Hozene) sanitary towels														
cotton size 0	23	5	—	2	6									
1	25	9	—	2	9									
2	30	5	—	3	3									
3	38	6	—	4	0									
4	42	2	—	4	6									
5	46	10	—	5	0									
D Huskolein (358 D&S)														
20oz	120	0	36	0	18	0								
26oz														
D Huxley (491 GB)														
baby powder 3oz														
dusting powder 8oz & 16oz														
witch hazel jelly 2oz														
D Hydergine (1098 Sandoz) ts4B														
Ilford (645 Ilford) cameras														
Sprite 35	32	10ea	8	2½ea	57	6								
Sprite 127 kit	21	5ea	5	4ea	37	6								
D Itovax (208 BVV)														
vaccine (vet.)	100	dose	18	9ea	—	25	0							
500 dose	86	3ea	—	115	0									
D Innerclean (198 B&W)														
herbal laxative	28	2	7	0½	3	9								
D I-So-Gel (34 A&H)														
200 gm	71	0	18	0	9	9								
5 lb	48	0ea	12	0ea	75	9								
Jectofer (68 AH)														
ampoules	100mgm	× 2mils												
100	154	10ea	—	—										
D Jergens (1524 Chembro)														
Jergens (261 Christy)														
Jock (1419 RW&S)														
all meat small 4doz	41	5	—	1	1									
large 2doz	37	6	—	1	1½									
kennel pack	1doz	52	6	—	5	6								
D Johnsons (672 Johnson)														
baby gift new	234	10	47	3	32	6								
gripe mixture	19	8	4	11	2	9								
oil	26	10	6	8½	3	9								
soap	8	1½	2	0½	1	1								
12	7	3	2	1	8									
bella donna plaster														
12×5×7½in on red felt	16	9	4	2½	2	3½								
D Joli Mai Sauze (317 C5) entire entry														
D Joyeux Ete (726 Lancome) existing entries														
Joyeux Ete (726 Lancome)														
eau de centeur 8587	—	—	—	40	0									
soap	060	—	—	6	6									
talcum metal	590	—	—	12	3									
plastic	591	—	—	12	6									
Justso (1160 Solport)														
wrist straps	32	6	—	4	0									
Kattomeat (1419 RW&S)														
meat and liver	4doz	38	3	—	1	0								
D Kennomeat (1419 RW&S)														
meat and liver	4doz	41	5	—	1	1								
small	2doz	37	6	—	1	1½								
D Kerfoots (695 TK)														
pastilles														
Gees linctus														
BPC	11	6	—	1	6									
glycerine of														
thymol	13	6	—	1	9									
menthol and														
eucalyptus	13	6	—	1	9									
D Kerofil (695 TK)														
lozenges	28	17	0	4	3	2	6							
D Ketovite (930 P&B)														
supplement syrup both sizes														
supplement														
liquid	100	mils	5	0ea	—	7	6							
500 mils	20	0ea	—	30	0									
D Kisby (573 JH)														
dry shampoo	24	0	6	0	3	6								
62	0	15	6	8	6									
D Kitien (1 Abbey)														

[illegible]

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Symbron (1091 Rybar)									
antispasmodic	4oz	30	0	7	6	4	4½	D	
Syntometrine (1098 Sandoz) ts4P									
Tabloid (208 BW)	quinidine sulphate	0.2gm	100	14	8ea	—	22	0	
Taoryl (501 Geigy) ts4B									
Thawpit (1221 Thawpit)	bottle	24	3	—	2	9	D		
	with cleaning pad	24	3	—	2	9			
Thiodril (117 BPL)									
	nasal spray	48	0	12	0	7	0		
Tin-Ox (107 BH&L) tablets									
Tiodine (1490 IAP5) †	pills	250	22	0ea	5	6ea	—		
Tonic Sweets (1559 TS)									
(distributors 436 Evans)	barley fruits, barley sugars, butter pieces, malted milk, milk coffees, mint & butters blackcurrant sticks	10	10½	1	4½	1	3		
		15	10	2	2	4			
Topdog (1175 SPL)									
	handy	36	8	—	11½				
	large	32	8	—	1	8½			
Topmist (1157 S)									
	air freshener	27	0	—	2	11	D		
Topnote (1157 S)									
	shampoo								
	lacquer	4	0	1	0	7			
Tosca (1113 S&B)									
	eau de Cologne	1248	18	10	4	8½	2	9	
	carton	1217	41	2	10	3½	6	0	
		1216	72	0	18	0	10	6	
		1215	120	0	30	0	17	6	
	2887/T	51	5	12	10	7	6		
	aerosol	1185	121	9	30	5	17	9	
	perfume	9100	37	9	9	5	5	6	
		3006	78	10	19	8½	11	6	
		3005	150	10	37	8½	22	0	
	solid Cologne	9114	39	5	9	10	5	9	
Towle's (179 BDH) †									
	chlorodyne	1oz	13	9	3	5½	2	0	
		1½oz	29	3	7	3½	4	3	
Traka (1490 IAP5) †									
	lozenges	12	15	0	4	0	2	3	
		100	54	0	13	6	—		
		1000	37	0ea	9	3ea	—		
	syrup	80oz	52	6ea	13	1ea	—		
D Tresor (726 Lancome) existing entries									
Tresor (726 Lancome)									
	eaux								
	parfume	6241	—	—	50	0			
		6242	—	—	84	0			
		6243	—	—	140	0			
	perfume presentation								
	de luxe	62202	—	—	335	0			
	diamond	62203	—	—	435	0			
	gold-and-white decor								
	debutante	62129	—	—	45	0			
	handbag								
	size	6219	—	—	45	0			
	1oz	6218	—	—	52	6			
	1oz	6211	—	—	84	0			
	1oz	6212	—	—	135	0			
	2oz	6213	—	—	240	0			
	3½oz	6214	—	—	360	0			
	soap	060	—	—	6	6			
	talc plastic	591	—	—	12	6			
	metal	590	—	—	12	3			
T.T.T. (1372 CCL)									
	adhesive	8	0	—	1	0			
Tube-o-Dents (177 BDS)									
Uneeda (821 McGlashan)									
	headache								
	powders	8	14	6	3	7½	2	0	
		32	52	0	13	0	3		
		72	118	0	29	6	3		
Urolucosil (1310 WV)									
	tablets	25							
Uromide (291 Consolidated) ts4B									
	tablets	25	7	1ea	1	9½ea	—		
Utella (1414 Strange)									
	hair wavers and curlers	13	4	3	4	2	0		
Valium (1704 Roche)									
	syrup 2mgm/5mls								
Vaseline (256 CPL)									
	hair cream	jar	29	1	7	3	2	6	
		(2 doz)			(2 doz)				
		jar	43	8	10	11	3	0	
		(2 doz)			(2 doz)				
	dispenser refill	32	9	8	2	4	6		
	hair tonic	36	5	9	1	2	6		
		(2 doz)			(2 doz)				
		27	4	6	10	3	9		
	petroleum jelly								
	yellow	jar	18	9	4	8	2	6	
	white		20	8	5	2	2	9	
			37	6	9	4½	5	0	
	shampoo cream								
	sachet	16	5	4	2	9			
	medicated sachet	16	5	4	2	9			
Vastarel (1123 SLL)									
	(distributors 785 Macarthy)								
	(distributors 1556 Farillon)								
V-Cit-K (413 Lilly) TS									
	Pedipacs 125mgm sachet								
		12	4	4ea	—	6	6		
		144	50	0ea	—	75	0		
Vetaplasme Langbeert (1336 WJ&C)									
		66	0	16	6	9	8		
D Vibrona (466 FF)									
Vibrona (400 JD&B)									
	tonic wine	10oz	79	0	—	8	6		
		20oz	144	3	—	15	6		
D Victory (177 BDS)									
Viniolia (509 Gibbs)									
	baby soap	9	1	2	3½	1	1		
	soap toilet	9	1	2	3½	1	1		
	bath	13	11	3	6	1	8		
Vitavel (1285 Vitamins)									
	folic acid tablets								
	5 mgm	100	28	0	—	—			
Volidan 21 (179 BDH) ts4B									
	tablets	21	80	0	—	10	0		
Wander (1303 Wander)									
	diabetic canned								
	fruits	8oz	18	0	—	2	0		
Wasp-eze (179 BDH)									
	aerosol for stings	—	—	—	4	5			
Watalux (980 Photopia)									
	flash unit	W15	—	—	36	11			
	X2	W63	—	—	58	6			
Watersprite (1160 Solport)									
	face cloth	G296	17	6	—	2	3		
		G295	18	0	—	2	3		
		G300E	18	6	—	2	3		
Wellcome (208 BVV)									
	fowl pest vaccine								
	50mls	63	0	—	7	0			
	250mls	25	6ea	—	34	0			
	500mls	49	6ea	—	66	0			
Woltz (1372 CCL)									
	manicure set								
	No. 1	89	11	21	3	13	6		
	No. 2	103	2	24	6	15	6		
Wonder Set (1531 WS)									
	large	40	6	9	7½	5	6		
	old size								
Wrigley's Spearmint (1223 TWC)									
	chewing gum	6	7½	11½					
		(20 pkts)		(20 pkts)					
Yalcs (752 Lenton)									
	support socks								
	for men	pr.	12	6ea	—				
	Springtime support hose								
	seamed or seamless	pr.	19	8ea	—				

AMENDMENTS TO KEY

TO SUPPLIERS

29 Alfontal = Alfontal, Ltd., Church Road, Weymouth, Dorset. 3877.

135 TB = Thomas Blake & Co. 20 Blatchford Road, Horsham, Sussex.

176 BCL = British Cod Liver Oils (Hull) Grimsby, Ltd., Marfleet, Hull, Yorks. Hull 75.

249 CM = Charton Meads (Pest Control), Ltd. Station Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne 3. 53188.

259 Choodler = Choodler, Ltd., Ryston End, Dover, Kent. 2395.

273 Clippa-Safe = Clippa-Safe (Hygienic Safety) Ltd., Lanthwaite Road, Clifton, Nottingham 211899.

360 Deakin = G. Deakin & Hughes, Ltd., 31 St. Street, Abertillery, Mon. Abertillery 2212.

386 Douek = E. M. Douek & Co., Ltd., 18 Baker's London, W.1. Welbeck 1309.

400 JD&B = Jules Duval & Beaujous, Ltd., Great Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. Isleworth 8224.

451 F&J = Fasset, & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford V. Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26. Beckenham 5007.

503 G = Geistlich Sons, Ltd., P.O. Box 37, 33 V. gate Row, Chester. Chester 20592.

748 L&F = Lehn & Fink Products, Ltd., 21 Cl. Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 7397.

817 MP5 = Mayfair Photographic Supplies (London) Ltd., Kildare Close, Ruislip, Middlesex. Pinner 843.

843 ML = Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Stoke Court, Poles Bucks. Farnham Common 2151.

872 Murray = A. J. Murray & Co., 57 Gilmour St. Glasgow, Glasgow. 419.

887 New Era = New Era Laboratories, Ltd., 87 St. Hill, London, E.C.1. Chancery 1481.

1105 Saville = Saville Perfumery, Ltd., Parkville Road, Pinner, Middlesex. Pinner 5868.

1199 Sunbeam = Sunbeam Electric, Ltd., Radnor Road, London S.W.16. Pollards 8671.

1242 Toni = Toni Co., Hawley Lane, Farnborough, Hampshire 45011.

1500 MM&M = Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 3M House, Wigmore Street, London, W.1. Hunter 5522.

1515 CD = Chelsea Drug & Chemical Co., 310 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.5. Frodo 4321.

1549 Matthews = Matthews Laboratories, Ltd., Severn Hall, Berriew, Montgomerys. Berriew 20.

1553 Contactol = Contactol, Ltd., 70 Wil. Street, London, W.1. Hunter 4861.

1555 Corsectric = Corsectric, Ltd., 6 Cadogan London, S.W.1. Belgravia 8306.

1556 Farillon = Farillon, Ltd., Chesham House, Chesham, Bucks. 46021.

1557 PWL = Pains-Wessex, Ltd., High Port Sal. Wilt. Middle Woodford 282.

1558 MCL = Mayfair Chemicals Ltd., 40 She. Street, London, W.1. Grosvenor 3184.

1559 TS = Tonic Sweets, The Toffery Laburnum A. Whitley Bay. Whitley Bay 20927.

1560 JSPD = Jean Sorelle Ltd. (Promedico Div.) 21 Turle Road, London, N.4. Archway 6727.

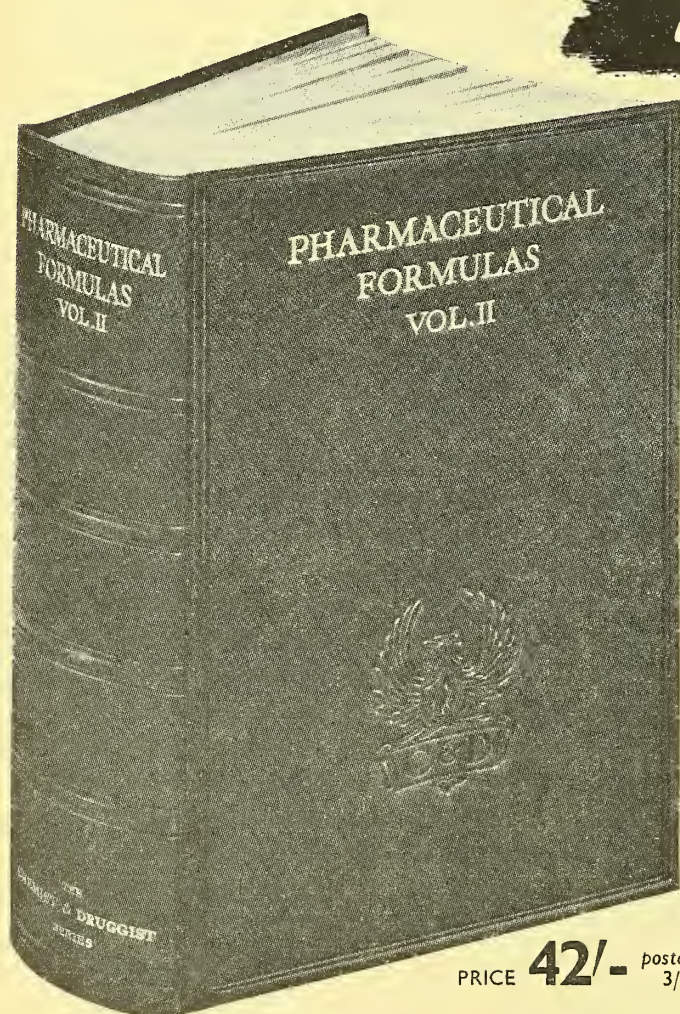
1561 MD = Michael Denham, Ltd., Catherine V. Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Isleworth 8920.

<p> balm (214 Bylox) fresh (173 Britanol) distributors 1524 Chembro calcium drink 132 4½ (3 doz) 62 7 — 4 9 — 6 9 stodigin (413 Lilly) tablets 0.1 mgm 30 & 500 nhill (544 Grossmith) after shave lotion 65 0 16 3 9 6 120 0 30 0 17 6 Cologne 92 0 23 0 13 6 171 0 42 9 25 0 deodorant aerosol 65 0 16 3 9 6 hair cream 46 0 11 6 6 9 pre-shave lotion 72 0 18 0 10 6 120 0 30 0 17 6 soap toilet (2) talcum 68 6 17 1½ 10 0 58 0 14 6 8 6 nrelx (436 Evans)† elixir 1 litre 22 0ea — — 40oz nretuss (436 Evans)† syrup 1 litre 21 6ea — — 40oz agen (413 Lilly) Pulvules ans (436 Evans) throat pastilles 2oz 16 0 4 0 2 4 ro-Betalin (413 Lilly) tablets ady Cooper (436 Evans) soap toilet 9 6 2 4½ 1 4 bath 16 0 4 0 2 0 ld Spot (409 EH) (distributors 67 Ashe) deodorant roll-on 30 0 7 6 4 6 ya (532 Goya) Wild Silk bath blossoms 40gm 25 9 6 3½ 3 9 220gm 41 3 10 0½ 6 0 bubble bath 18cc 10 3 2 6 1 6 cleansing pads 20gm 15 5 3 0 2 3 25cc 51 7 12 0 7 6 gift size 62cc 86 0 20 1½ 12 6 spray 62cc 103 2 25 1½ 15 0 stick 20gm 34 4 8 4½ 5 0 deodorant compact 14gm 30 11 7 6½ 4 6 refill 14gm 18 11 4 9 2 9 puffer spray 34cc 27 6 6 10½ 4 0 aerosol 80gm 55 0 13 5 8 0 dusting powder 150gm 86 0 20 1½ 12 6 100cc 25 9 6 3½ 3 9 hand lotion perfume miniature 58 5 14 3 8 6 gift 120 5 29 3 17 6 spray 120 5 20 3 17 6 shampoo 6 10 1 0 1 0 soap 2½oz 15 2 3 8½ 2 0 spray set 137gm 58 5 14 3 8 6 giant 390gm 113 6 27 8 16 6 talcum 110gm 30 11 7 6½ 4 6 aerosol 137gm 48 2 11 9 7 0 alibut liver oil (413 Lilly) capsules anlmex (545 Hanimex) cine camera synchro zoom 8 — — 599 6 eprona (436 Evans) 4oz 75 0 — 9 5 40oz 43 6ea — 65 3 exevan (436 Evans) †s4B (vet.) 25 24 0 — 3 0 omicebrin (413 Lilly) 2oz & 16oz osone (413 Lilly) Pulvules 125 mgm 1000 & 5000 250 mgm 1000 & 5000 otycin (413 Lilly) tablets 100 mgm 500, 1000 & 5000 N.H. (413 Lilly) tablets osal (912 O)†s4B Pulverettes 100 61 0 15 0 — 500 15 9ea 3 11ea — 1000 31 6ea 7 10ea — aime (Jacques Heim (1564 J&W)) eau de toilette 1½oz 15 6ea 3 9ea 27 6 3½oz 25 0ea 6 1ea 43 6 7½oz 39 6ea 9 7½ea 69 0 15oz 74 6ea 18 2ea 127 6 perfume 1oz 25 0ea 6 1ea 42 0 1oz 34 0ea 8 3½ea 58 6 1oz 47 3ea 11 6ea 82 6 1oz 68 0ea 16 7ea 120 0 2oz 108 4ea 26 5ea 189 0 atomiser gold de luxe 45 0ea 10 1½ea 78 6 refill 48 0ea 11 8½ea 85 0 24 11ea 6 1ea 43 6 annasyn (97 Bayer) TS vial 5 150 0ea — — actate-Ringer's solution (413 Lilly) ampoules 6 argacil (971 PSMB)†s4B ampoules 1% 5 mls 10 94 0 — — 2.5% 1 mil 10 54 0 — — 2 mls 10 80 0 — — syrup 125 mls 28 0 — — 1 litre 29 4ea — — 2 litre 57 0ea — — suppositories 5 58 0 — — 50 40 0ea — — tablets 10mgm 50 32 0 — — 500 22 4ea — — 25mgm 50 50 0 — — 500 36 8ea — — 50mgm 50 96 0 — — 500 70 0ea — — 100mgm 50 15 4ea — — 500 131 0ea — — D Letusin (413 Lilly) Pulvules & suspension D Lexton (413 Lilly) Pulvules 42 & 5000 D ferrous 42 & 5000 Luminal (97 Bayer)†s4A tablets gr. ½ 100 24 0 — — 500 72 0 — — gr. 1 250 72 0 — — D Medihaler-bron (1061 Riker) existing entry Medihaler-bron (1061 Riker)† complete pack 15 4ea — 23 0 D Medihaler Epi (1061 Riker) existing entry Medihaler Epi (1061 Riker)† complete pack 12 8ea — 19 0 D Medihaler Ergotamine (1061 Riker) existing entry Medihaler Ergotamine (1061 Riker)†s4B complete pack 15 0ea — 22 6 D Medihaler Iso (1061 Riker) existing entry Medihaler Iso (1061 Riker)† complete pack 12 8ea — 19 0 D Medihaler Iso Forte (1061 Riker) existing entry Medihaler Iso Forte (1061 Riker)† complete pack 15 4ea — 23 0 D Menthilol (413 Lilly) cream 1oz — — — D tincture 4oz — — — R Methyltestosterone (917 Organon)†s4B Sublings 5 mgm 25 3 0ea — 4 6 100 10 10ea — 16 0 500 50 0ea — 75 0 Minolta (667 JCL) camera Repo with case JM145 — — 399 0 D Monotheamin (413 Lilly) Pulvules 100 mgm all sizes D 200 mgm 40 & 5000 and Amytal "A" 40 & 5000 D Moorland (234 Cartwright) health and liver salts 6oz 20 0 5 0 2 9 D Murphy (871 MCC) bordeaux powder 1½b 28 0 — 3 6 1½b 48 0 — 6 0 A nicotine dust 1½b 28 0 — 3 6 3% 2½b 80 0 — 10 0 A sodium chlorate 1½b 30 0 — 3 9 2½b 56 0 — 7 0 R Mycardol (97 Bayer) tablets 100 49 0 — 6 2 1000 28 2ea — 42 3 5000 125 0ea — 187 6 D Nestle (451 F&J) Colotone 52cc 26 0 6 6 3 9 D Nu-seals (413 Lilly) aspirin 5000 D ferrous sulphate gr 5 all sizes D sodium chloride all sizes D Penbritin (1393 BRL) TS syrup forte 60 mls 26 0ea — 39 0 D Penicillin V-Sulpha (413 Lilly) tablets 1000 R Phisohex (97 Bayer) 150 mls 7 4ea 1 10ea 12 10 5 litres 104 0ea 26 0ea 182 0 R Phospholine Iodide (802 MS)†sl vial 3 mgm 18 8ea — 28 0 6.25 mgm 20 8ea — 31 0 12.5 mgm 23 8ea — 35 6 R Plaqueuil (97 Bayer) tablets 100 45 0ea — 67 6 500 215 0ea — 322 6 combi-pack 25 3ea — — R Progesterol (917 Organon)†s4B tablets 5 mgm 25 3 6ea — 5 3 100 12 1ea — 18 2 500 56 0ea — 84 0 10 mgm 25 6 0ea — 9 0 100 20 7ea — 30 11 500 93 4ea — 140 0 25 mgm 25 12 4ea — 18 6 100 45 0ea — 67 6 500 220 0ea — 330 0 </p>	<p> Rybarex (1091 Rybar)† inhalant 1oz 48 0 — 6 0 1oz 86 0 — 10 9 4oz 27 0ea — 40 6 A Rybarvin (1091 Rybar)† inhalant 1oz 48 0 — 6 0 1oz 86 0 — 10 9 4oz 27 0ea — 40 6 D Secondal (413 Lilly) sodium Ensals 50 mgm all sizes D sodium tablets 15 mgm all sizes R Seominal (97 Bayer)†s4A tablets 100 16 8ea — — 500 80 0ea — — D Simbix (173 Britanol) (distributors 1524 Chembro) D Snob (933 PLG) existing entry Snob (933 PLG) parfum de toilette 1oz 16 10ea 4 2ea 31 6 2oz 38 5ea 9 7ea 72 0 4oz 68 10ea 17 2ea 129 0 9oz 123 6ea 30 10ea 231 6 perfume 1oz 37 4ea 9 4ea 70 0 1oz 64 0ea 16 0ea 120 0 1oz 96 0ea 24 0ea 180 0 1oz 123 2ea 30 10ea 231 0 1oz 208 0ea 52 0ea 390 0 A Sortilege (933 PLG) parfum de toilette</p>
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